

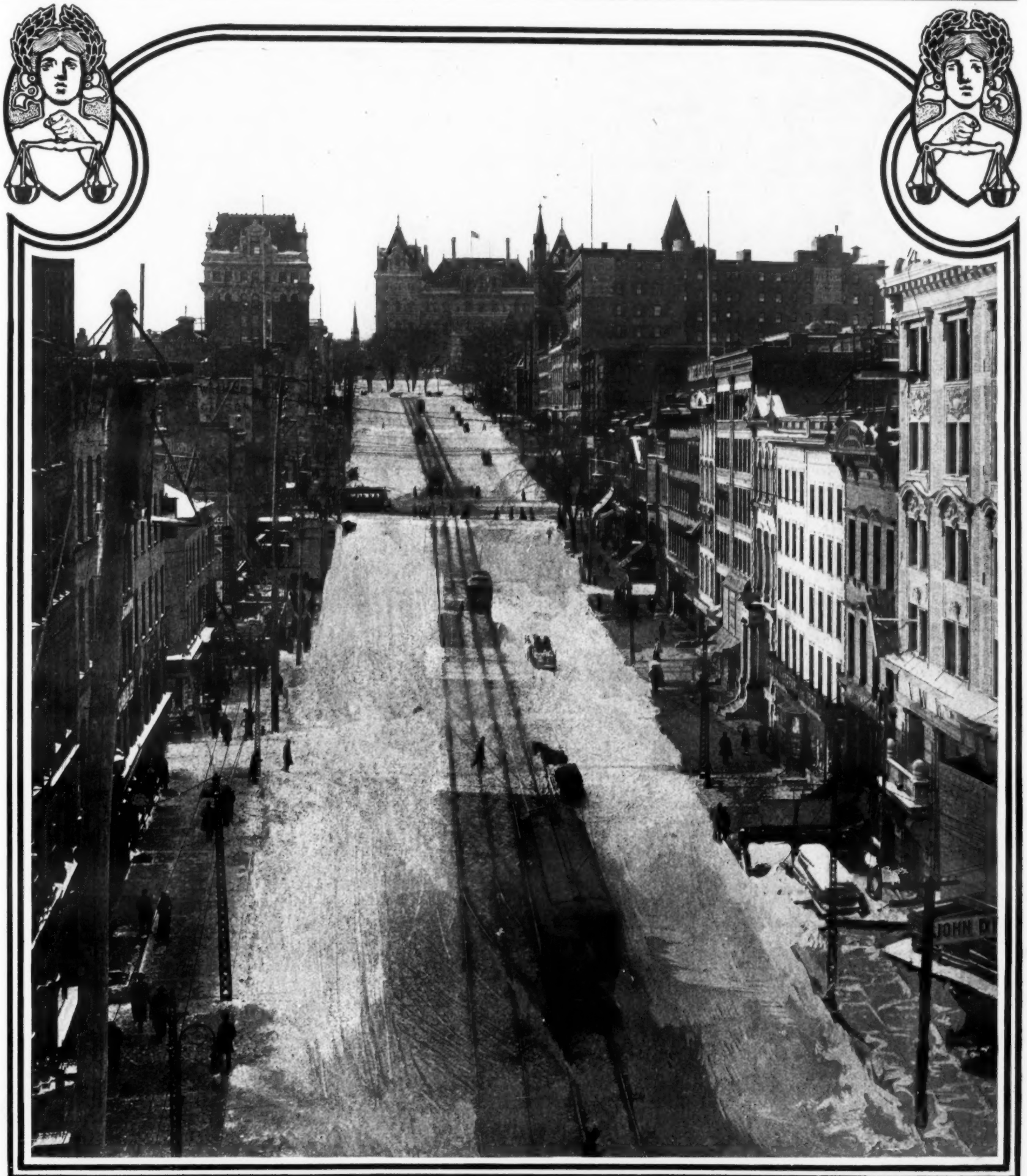
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Vol. XCVIII. No. 2525

New York, January 28, 1904

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FAMOUS "CAPITOL HILL," ALBANY—\$23,000,000 CAPITOL IN BACKGROUND.  
STATE STREET APPROACH TO THE MOST COSTLY EDIFICE IN AMERICA, WHERE THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE HAS JUST  
OPENED ITS ANNUAL SESSION.—*Photograph by George B. Luckey.*



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. XXVIII. No. 2525

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Thursday, January 28, 1904

## Arthur and Roosevelt.

SOME DEMOCRATIC and some assistant Democratic papers are printing what they call "a parallel" between the case of Arthur and that of Roosevelt, which they think shows up unpleasantly for the latter. Each of these New Yorkers was on the ticket with an Ohio man (Garfield in the earlier instance and McKinley in the later one), and each, after the assassination of the Ohio man, went to the presidency. Postal frauds engaged the attention of each early in his presidency; each was properly and fairly ambitious to reach that office by election; each was impeded by discord in his party in his State. In the convention which met in Chicago in June, 1884, Arthur was beaten for the nomination. In the convention which meets in Chicago in June, 1904—will Roosevelt be beaten? So much for the deadly parallel!

The deduction which is being drawn from these similarities, or alleged similarities, fails in all important points. In the first place, there is no discord of consequence in the Republican party in New York in 1904. Senator Platt and Governor Odell may have minor differences about State matters, but both are working in harmony for Roosevelt's nomination and election. Arthur was beaten for the nomination in 1884 for two reasons: Despite the wise policy which he pursued after he entered the White House, he was considered by many Republicans to be merely the head of a faction. He had as an opponent in the convention the most powerful man in the Republican party—James G. Blaine. Roosevelt, on the other hand, has never been identified with any faction of his party. From the moment he entered the presidency he has been the party's dominant spirit. Nobody else is mentioned seriously in connection with the presidential candidacy except that a corporal's guard of implacables insist on coupling Senator Hanna's name with the office, against Hanna's repeated and honest protests that he is not seeking the candidacy, and that he prefers the senatorship to the presidency. We take Senator Hanna at his word, which has ever been as good as his bond, and it would be better if some of Roosevelt's enthusiastic but too impetuous followers would do the same.

This disposes of the parallel so far as regards the candidacy. Roosevelt's nomination will be unanimous. Now let us see how the parallel bears on the election. The Republican party had a majority of only fifty-nine in the electoral college of 1880, and New York decided the contest. The Republican party had a majority of 137 in the electoral college of 1900, and it could have lost New York and several other States and still have won the presidency. The Conkling-Garfield fight, on account of Garfield's selection of William H. Robertson to be collector of the port of New York in 1881, split the Republican party wide open. The "half-breeds," or Blaine and Robertson men, cut the Stalwart, or Conkling and Arthur man, Charles J. Folger, when he was the candidate for Governor in 1882, to such an extent that he received 213,000 fewer votes than were given to Garfield in the same State for President in 1880, and thus Cleveland was made Governor by nearly 193,000 plurality. The Stalwarts retaliated in 1884, when Blaine was nominated for Presi-

dent, and thus they gave the State and the election to Cleveland. Nothing of this sort is visible anywhere in 1904. There is no Republican feud of magnitude in any State. All over the country the party is harmonious, aggressive, and enthusiastic.

In 1902, unlike the case of 1882, the Republicans carried Congress, they won New York, and they made gains, as compared even with 1900, in the other States which voted. Roosevelt's policy, despite the assertions of his enemies, has been so popular that it has commanded the support of many of the Democrats. On the paramount issue, that of the Panama Canal's construction, he has won the South over to his side and split the Democracy in that region. In the canvass Roosevelt's administration will necessarily be the issue, and that administration has commended itself so powerfully to the American people of all sections that it is sure of an overwhelming ratification at the polls.

Present indications are that Roosevelt will have a longer lead in the electoral college of 1904 than the winning ticket of McKinley and Roosevelt received in 1900.

## General John Brown Gordon.

WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12th.  
Clark Howell, Editor, Constitution: I was greatly shocked and grieved at the report of General Gordon's death. I had the honor to number him among my personal friends, and I have entertained him at my house. A more gallant, generous, and fearless gentleman and soldier has not been seen by our country.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

YE GRIZZLED men in faded blue,  
Ye veterans in gray,  
Close up once more your broken ranks  
In martial array;  
And if adown each furrowed cheek  
Should fall a shining tear,  
Be not ashamed since it is shed  
At gallant Gordon's bier.

WHEN PEACE above the battle-field  
Her snowy curtain drew,  
He reached a frank and friendly hand  
To all our boys in blue.  
The drums of Grant and Lee awake  
From years of silence deep,  
To blend their muffled notes of woe  
O'er Gordon's quiet sleep.

THE BEST of Dixie's soldier-sons  
Who led her valiant band,  
Has answered to the final roll  
And joined his old command.  
A fearless heart has passed away,  
A spirit bold and brave,  
And North and South together meet  
To mourn at Gordon's grave.

MINNA IRVING.

## A Good Thing To Discuss.

THE MESSAGE of Governor Odell to the Legislature of the State of New York, recently sent in, like all of his messages, was a business, rather than a political, document, and, like the others, contained new suggestions on the line of taxation and the State's fiscal policy which have awakened public interest and wide discussion. It was a good message—business-like, sensible, and sound. We are not prepared to agree with the conclusion of some of the Governor's friends, and all of his enemies, that his somewhat novel proposition to lighten the load of the canal-enlargement obligation has the merit of novelty only.

It will cost the State, in round numbers, over \$101,000,000 to carry the canal-enlargement plan through. This looks like a tremendous burden, but it is not such a heavy load for the great Empire State, with almost a tenth of the entire population of the country and with more than a fifth of its assessable wealth. As Mr. Lewis Nixon pointed out recently, two railroads alone—the New York Central and the Pennsylvania—have contemplated spending over \$100,000,000 for terminals in the single city of New York. Surely an equal expenditure for a great waterway through the State need not stagger any one.

Governor Odell believes that the easiest and best way for the State to pay for the canal improvement is, first, by raising from indirect taxation \$5,500,000 annually, to meet the cost of the work for the first five years, when the expenditures will be the lightest. A further expenditure of about \$15,000,000 annually would be required for five years to complete the work. Deducting receipts from the new sources of revenue, derived from indirect taxes, only \$10,000,000 per annum for five years would have to be raised by an issue of bonds. The Governor suggests that deferred interest bonds be issued and sold to the counties for moneys advanced by them, so that the canal debt of \$101,000,000 can readily be extinguished in only twenty-two years from the beginning of the work. The Governor's plan requires no other new taxes, except the \$5,500,000 per annum from indirect revenues, and on its face it seems to effect a saving of nearly \$42,000,000.

A question has been raised as to whether this would be a real saving of the amount named, but no one

doubts that some saving would result, though it is held that the plan is too complicated to be easily comprehended. Whatever may be said on this point, the fact remains that Governor Odell's suggestion has led to a much-needed campaign of education on the subject of the State's finances. As a rule, too little attention is paid to such matters, even by our ablest business men and bankers, and if no other good results from the Governor's recommendation, the effect will be wholesome, if it shall bring about a closer study, and a better understanding, of the fiscal policy of the State.

The taxpayer is usually an ultra-conservative individual, and any suggestion of a change in the tax laws is regarded with suspicion. Governor Odell has had the courage, in his messages, to advise new and better methods of taxation, and he has met no more opposition than other Governors who have, in a smaller way, taken up the subject. Fortunately, opposition has not dissuaded him from continuing to recommend what he believes to be for the best interests of the taxpayers, and already a decided change in feeling regarding some of the legislation he has secured is manifested. We predict that, in the light of the future, Governor Odell's administration will be regarded as conspicuously successful in the line of its fiscal accomplishments.

## The Plain Truth.

AND SO it seems that mergers and consolidations are not limited to this terrestrial sphere, but that the prevailing tendency to "get together" is reaching out through space, even to the sun and the stars. We are informed by such excellent authority as the director of the naval observatory at Washington that the smaller spots on the sun have been consolidated lately so that they now number only nine, whereas they were formerly more than twice that number. It is not stated who has been organizing this spot trust, or whether it has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, but Mr. Morgan was still in the flesh, at last accounts.

WE EXTEND our heartiest congratulations to Senator Hanna on his re-election by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for United States Senator in Ohio. The tribute paid to Mr. Hanna by Representative Treadway, of Cleveland, when the latter placed the distinguished statesman in nomination, complimenting him on his intimate association with the success of the Panama Canal project, with the earnest efforts to revitalize the American shipping interests, and to bring capital and labor into more harmonious relationship, was well deserved, and Mr. Treadway was not far out of the way when he said that Mr. Hanna, "perhaps more than any other man at the present time, holds the love and affection of the common people." We trust that a gracious Providence will spare the Senator from Ohio for many years in health and vigor to represent in our highest deliberative body not only his own State, but the thoughtful masses of the American people.

HOW BEAUTIFUL is talk! How sweet are the platitudes and promises of men out of office, and aching to get in again! How their bosoms glow with righteous indignation as they recount the crimes and indignities inflicted upon the country by their opponents, and how they swell with conscious and noble pride as they tell of the good things they will do when the dear people call them back to place and power! And yet how wide and deep withal is the chasm that yawns between promise and performance, between preaching and practice. Such are the thoughts that one must think as he reads the speeches at the recent Democratic harmony dinner in New York, and remembers the manner of men who spoke, and the fact that the dinner was held under the auspices of the most corrupt political organization known to the modern world; an organization whose civic ideals have never risen above the moral and intellectual plane of a Tweed, a Devery, a Dry Dollar Sullivan, and a Pat McCarren, and whose chief sources of influence to-day, as ever in the past, are the dive, the gambling-hell, and the grog-shop.

THE NEWSPAPERS of New Jersey should take off their hats to Governor Murphy, of that State, and so should every one who is nauseated by the increasing defacement of our most beautiful landscapes by advertising tramps equipped with the paint-pot and brush. There are legitimate channels in which advertising should run, and there is no possible excuse for tolerating the huge, repulsive signs that disfigure our streets and mar our landscapes. Governor Murphy, in his message, calls the attention of the Legislature to the increasing number of these nuisances, especially along the various lines of railway, and truthfully says, "They are of all kinds and sizes. They are disfigured by all sorts of effigies, of impossible men and women, and they advertise remedies for all ills that human flesh is heir to, as well as all sorts of foods and drinks, and with various contrivances born of human ingenuity. If they continue to increase, it is not difficult to imagine the day near at hand when the traveler will have the beautiful hills and vales and trees and flowers shut completely from view, and will pass through a continuous and unbroken lane of signboards that will trouble his nights and days with suggestions of things that are disagreeable." Governor Murphy recommends that these nuisances be suppressed by the same policy pursued abroad, and by some States and cities at home, namely, taxation, and we heartily second the motion.





# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



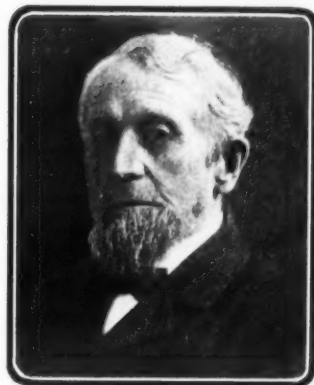
AMONG THE earnest and gifted young men who are devoting their lives to the promotion of the work



MR. JOHN R. MOTT,

Who is making a tour of Europe in the interests of the Y. M. C. A.—*Fredricks.*

of the Young Men's Christian Association throughout the world there is none who is doing nobler or more effective service than Mr. John R. Mott. Mr. Mott has been identified for some years with the student volunteer movement in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, and has made several journeys around the world, arousing the interests of students in the higher institutions of learning in Japan, India, and all parts of Europe. He is an eloquent and inspiring speaker, a typical leader of men, and has already performed brilliant and lasting service for the cause to which his life is given. Mr. Mott has recently gone to Europe again to visit the universities of Great Britain and the continent in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association. Late in January Mr. Mott will leave England for Paris, where he will visit the student associations which have gained a foothold in the universities of France in the Latin Quarter of Paris. He will also speak at the celebration of the fifty-first anniversary of the Paris association. From there he will go to the north of Italy and visit the newly organized student centres in that country before going to Rome, where the first convention of Italian students will be held. This will meet in January in the Sala Dante, one of the assembly halls of Rome. More than a hundred students and professors are expected to represent the universities of Italy. James Stokes, of New York, sent Dr. N. Walling Clark to organize this movement in Italy a year ago. Mr. Stokes is the founder of the Young Men's Christian Association in Rome, and has now succeeded in organizing the students of Italy. It is certainly an indication of a liberal and progressive spirit in Italy that the Y. M. C. A. has secured so firm a foothold there. This worthy organization is one of the most potent influences for good ever set at work in that country.



MR. WILLIAM SMITH,

Ninety-five years old, and probably the world's oldest newspaper writer.

THERE ARE many great and famous newspapers, but in one respect, at least, they are distanced by a well-known weekly journal in the interior of the Empire State. For the *Herkimer Citizen* is probably the only news publication in the world which can boast of having on its staff of regular correspondents three men, each of whom has lived for more than nine decades. This trio of nonagenarian knights of the pen comprises Aner Sperry, of Hartford, Conn., 91; Alexis L. Johnson, of East Schuyler, N. Y., 92; and William Smith, of Arlington Heights, Mass., 95 years old; or, as each would prefer to phrase it, young. Each of them is remarkably hale and vigorous for his age, and has good prospects of passing the century mark. Mr. Smith, who is apparently the dean of all the newspaper workers of the globe, is a native of Norway, N. Y., but has resided for years in the Bay State. He was in his youth a schoolmate of the celebrated Professor Asa Gray, one of the greatest botanists that ever lived, and the two were on terms of friendship at the time of the professor's death. Mr. Smith states that his life has been one "with a great variety of location, occupation, and education," and that he is growing old cheerfully, which accounts in a measure for his long lease of life.

THERE IS an interesting account of an audience with the late Pope Leo in the first volume of the reminiscences of the late Sir George Bowen. He was an Irish Protestant, but he got on well with the Catholic bishops in Australia, New Zealand, and other parts of the empire. He was also an accomplished linguist, and his conversation with the Pope was carried on in Italian. His Holiness began with a reference to the reports from the colonial bishops sent periodically to the Vatican, several of whom spoke highly of the services rendered by Sir George. The Pope thanked his visitor for this kindness, and Sir George rejoined that he was only carrying out the instructions he had received from the imperial government. His Holiness added that he had every reason to be satisfied with the

good relations between the British government and Catholic ecclesiastics. "While speaking to me," says Sir George, "his Holiness held, in a most gracious manner, the hand of my daughter, a girl of twelve."

AMONG THE most interesting of the delegates attending the general conference of the Methodist Church in Los Angeles, Cal., next May, will be the Rev. Dr. Wilbur Fiske Walker, of Tien-Tsin, China, and his Chinese colleague, Lo Chi Ming, who will represent the North China conference. They will leave Peking about March 1st by the Siberian Railroad, come through Russia and northern Europe, and arrive in New York about the middle of April. Dr. Walker has been a missionary in north China for over thirty years, and was a member of the heroic band that held the British legation during the siege of Peking in 1900, being one of the two missionaries in command of the 3,000 native Christians who aided the foreigners in the defense. Dr. Walker, though struck by spent bullets several times during the siege, escaped practically uninjured. Lo Chi Ming is one of the famous native preachers of China, being a graduate of the Peking Methodist University. He, too, is a hero of the Chinese war of 1900, having guided the relief expedition from Tien-Tsin to Peking. In recognition of his



DR. WALKER AND LO CHI MING,  
Who will travel nearly around the world to attend a conference.

courage and devotion the British government awarded him the medal of "1900," he being the only Chinaman to receive this honor. Dr. Walker's able and interesting letters on the Chinese situation have frequently been printed in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

AMERICA IS generally regarded as leading the way in new and diversified occupations for women, but in this direction, as in many others, our competitors over the sea sometimes gain a point over us. Many women in this country are employed in certain branches of the railroad service, especially in telegraph and clerical work, but so far as we know no American woman occupies such a position as Mrs. Merwood, of Whippingham, England, has held for more than ten years. Whippingham is a little station on the Isle of Wight Railway, and Mrs. Merwood is employed there in the all-around capacity of station-master, ticket-seller, porter, gate-keeper, and signal-man, and performs her various and important duties to the evident satisfaction of her employer, the railway company. In addition to all else, this thrifty matron looks after the little plot of ground, which, according to the universal English fashion, the company reserves around the station and maintains as a beauty spot. It will be remembered that the Isle of Wight was one of the favorite residences of the late Queen Victoria, and Mrs. Merwood, it is said, was often befriended by her Majesty, who admired the able woman for her energy and resourcefulness.



MRS. MERWOOD,  
An English woman who is station-master and signal-man.—*Criss.*

NORTH CAROLINA is fortunate in having a chief executive in the person of Governor Charles B.

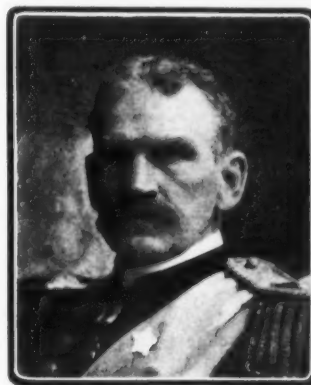
Aycock, who has not only the courage of his convictions, but whose convictions on many of the vital issues of the day are just and sound. Early last year Governor Aycock declared himself in strong terms as in favor of a popular educational system for the State, in which racial distinctions should be absolutely ignored, and he also advocated a law absolutely prohibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age. More recently, in a speech at the first annual dinner of the North Carolina Society, of Baltimore, the Governor created a profound impression by declaring that the negro problem had been solved so far as his State was concerned. This solution in the Governor's own words was as follows: "It is, first, as far as is possible under the Fifteenth Amendment, to disfranchise him; after that, let him alone; quit writing about him, quit talking about him, quit making him 'the white man's burden,' let him 'tote his own skillet,' quit coddling him, let him learn that no man, no race, ever got anything worth the having that he did not earn himself; that character is the outcome of sacrifice, and worth is the result of toil; that whatever his future may be, the present has in it for him nothing that is not the product of industry, thrift, obedience to law, and uprightness." Further than this Governor Aycock said that he would have the negro understand that there is an unending separation of the races, that there is a line "which can never be crossed." But the negro must have a fair chance; he must have justice; he must have free play to develop his faculties and to make the most of himself. "The white man in the South," said Governor Aycock in conclusion, "can never attain to his fullest growth until he does absolute justice to the negro race. If he is doing that now, it is well for him. If he is not doing it, he must seek to know the ways of truth and pursue them."



GOVERNOR CHARLES B. AYCOCK  
Who says the negro problem has been solved in North Carolina.—*Watson.*

NEVER HAS a military promotion in this country been more satisfying to the army itself and to

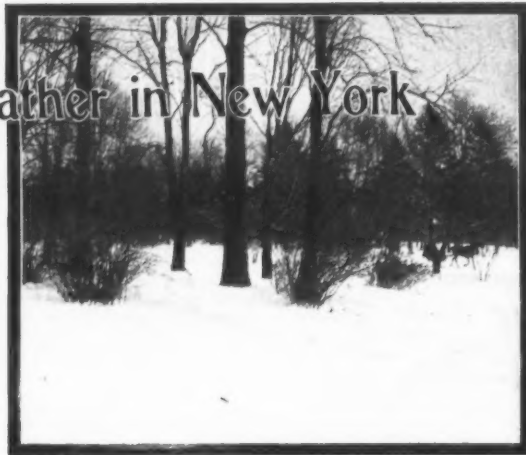
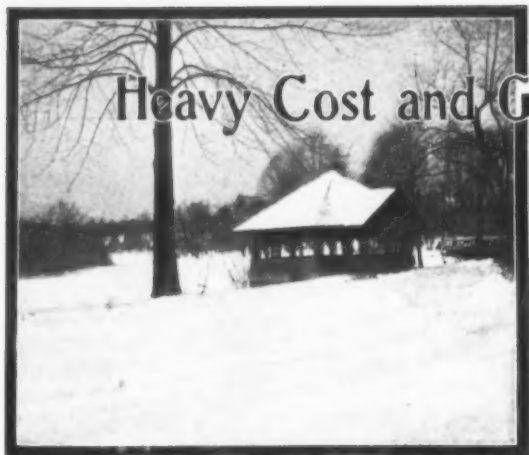
the nation than that of Adna R. Chaffee to be lieutenant-general and chief-of-staff of the army of the United States. Not only is General Chaffee's pronounced capacity for the office everywhere admitted, but also it is recognized that he has fully earned the honor bestowed on him by long, faithful, and arduous service, extending through no less than five wars. The new head of the army typifies in himself the wonderful possibilities of the American soldier, for he has spanned the utmost extremes of military rank. Like his immediate two predecessors, General Chaffee never had the advantages of a West Point education. He entered the army from civil life as a private in 1861, and through efficiency in the Civil War rose to be a captain. Afterward he achieved renown as an Indian fighter, and when the Spanish-American War began he was a lieutenant-colonel. For gallantry in Cuba he was made a major-general of volunteers. He greatly distinguished himself during the Boxer troubles in China, and for that was promoted to major-general of regulars. Afterward he did much to suppress the rebellion in the Philippines.



LIEUT.-GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE,  
The new military head of the American army.

THE ENGLISH papers have many complimentary references to the speech made by Ambassador Choate at the recent annual Guildhall banquet in London. The *Spectator* speaks of "the cordial and admiring tribute" which Mr. Choate paid to the late Sir Michael Herbert and his peculiar charm, "a rare and rich product of English culture and English race." In this speech Mr. Choate proposed that the highest mountain on the new boundary line to be delimited under the Alaskan award should be named "Mount Herbert." Nothing, he said, preserved a name like planting it "on some great landmark on the face of the globe." Justice Alverstone also made an address and said, referring to the Alaskan award, "If you do not want a judicial decision, do not ask British judges to be members of the court."





## Heavy Cost and Great Suffering of Zero Weather in New York

PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PUBLIC RECREATION GROUNDS, BURIED UNDER A FOOT OF SNOW.—T. C. Muller.

WHEN THE snow is almost a foot deep, and the mercury is below zero, in New York City, the metropolis shudders in its suffering. Add to the snow and the cold a wind so keen and bitter that it tortures the skin like icy water, and suffering in many cases ends in death. Aged persons and invalids in poverty were found fatally frozen in bed in their bare rooms during the almost unprecedented season, that endured half a week and began soon after the beginning of the new year. Men died in the streets. The blue faces of children haunted the hospitals and the places of charity. A score of deaths were due directly to the bitterness of these frigid days, and sickness, in many instances ending fatally, was the harvest of the winter winds. But in some way, great or small, every individual of the more than five millions of which New York is the centre had cause to regret the intense severity of the season. For a great snow-storm with zero weather is a common calamity in a big city.

In the rural districts the season of cold is a time of sleigh-bells and merry-making; but snow has no place in a city street. During these days in early January there were thousands in New York who were never comfortable. These were the poor of the great tenement districts. Many of them were without sufficient food. They lacked the means to buy coal; and during this time the coal dealers of the tenements raised the price of coal from seven cents to nine cents a bucket.

Some of the tenement people sold their clothing to buy fuel. An old man who visited one of these bucket coal merchants traded his coat for a pail of the fuel and then walked back to his tenement room. The wind was bitter and the mercury at zero, but this old man tottered through the streets in his shirt sleeves. In Jersey City an aged man was found stark and dead, sitting in front of a fireless stove. A driver of one of the carts that were carrying snow from the streets to the East River died as he sat on his cart. Another driver remarked, "If a man is hungry and weak and tries to drive a wagon in this weather, he is very likely to be found dead on his cart." In a cottage on Long Island a sick woman was frozen to death because there was no coal in her house. Her husband, without money to buy fuel, wrapped all the bed clothing there was in the hut about his sick wife, while he sat at the bedside waiting. When they were found by neighbors the woman was dead and the man frozen and almost unconscious.

Such pitiful details could be multiplied until the score of the victims of the cold were all enumerated. But death was not the only affliction of the week of suffering and distress. For two or three days the hospitals were choked with the hundreds of frozen persons who applied or were taken to them for relief. In one week the new cases of pneumonia alone reported by the Board of Health of New York City reached the number of 308.

The almost unprecedented season impeded all lines of business and trade. Thousands of those who have daily employment in the city belong to the "commuter" class, residing in one of the many suburbs, and traveling between their places of employment and their homes on the suburban steam trains. The facilities of the railroads were not equal to the almost unparalleled situation. The snow fell rapidly, most of it within two days, and the strong wind threw it into great drifts. So all trains for New York were blocked and delayed, and the suburban trains suffered most.

"Commuters" stood in some instances for hours on the depot platforms of the suburban places where they lived, waiting for trains. At Mount Vernon, which is the residence of many who have business or employment in New York City, and is about fifteen miles from the city, more than a thousand men and women stood in the piercing cold on the depot platform waiting for a train to the city. The rooms in the station were packed, so that those who were outside were obliged to remain there without protection. The first train to arrive was an express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford road from Boston. It was not scheduled to stop at Mount Vernon, but several of the women in the shivering host stood on the tracks as the train approached, waving their arms frantically. The engineer in alarm brought the train to a standstill, and the crowd, overcoming the resistance of the brakemen, struggled aboard until the cars were so congested that no more could find a place to stand. Hundreds remained on the platforms in the cold. Soon afterward a local train arrived, but there

was not room even in this for those who were waiting. Trains on Long Island, too, suffered long delays, one of them, containing five women passengers, being stalled ten hours in the drifts.

The one million quarts of milk which New York consumes every day reach the city by special trains, some of them coming from points 200 miles away. These trains were impeded by the snow, and consequently there was a milk famine. Eggs and other produce and vegetables increased in price, eggs going to sixty cents a dozen, because the supply was cut off by the delay of the trains. Potatoes rose from \$2.25 to \$3 a barrel, lettuce increased a hundred per cent., onions, carrots, and other vegetables were fifty per cent. more costly; and because fishermen were unable to go to sea during the storm the price of fresh fish rose from ten to fifty per cent.

All records for the number of fires on a winter's day were broken during the height of the freezing spell. During twenty-four hours sixty alarms of fire were sent to the fire department. The cause of the increased number was the burning out of defective flues, ignited by the fires of unusual intensity, which the extreme cold made necessary. This extraordinary work of the fire department meant exhaustion and suffering for the firemen. A fire-fighter who stood still for a minute in his wet clothes would soon become helpless, for his clothing would freeze stiff, and he would be like a man incased in a suit of cold iron.

But the street department was confronted by the most serious problem of all. In the borough of Manhattan alone there were nearly two million cubic yards of snow to be swept from the streets. It was decided to clean the snow from 168 miles of Manhattan streets, there being in that borough alone 445 miles of streets. The cost of this gigantic task was more than a quarter of a million dollars. About ten thousand men were at work in the greater New York—as many men engaged in shoveling snow as the entire population of two good-sized towns. Carts and wagons of all sorts were drafted into service, hundreds of wagons designed for hauling earth or refuse, and even express wagons were engaged at the busiest season of cleaning. In all, there were more than 3,500 in service. The character of the storm, aside from the unusual volume of snow, made the contract a very difficult one. Soon after the first fall of snow there was a spell of higher temperature, during which the snow softened and a quantity of sleet fell. Then there was a change; the air grew extremely cold, so that the snow and sleet became almost as stiff as solid ice. The men who worked on Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and other streets where there is much traffic were obliged to cut this solid mass with picks. Then the broken chunks of icy snow were shoveled into wagons, and these took the shortest route to the water front.

No melting temperature or rain came to assist in the removal of the snow. Every particle that was taken from the streets had to be carried away in carts and dumped into the bay at the Battery or into the East River. The host of men employed in the work of removing snow received each twenty cents an hour, and these men usually worked ten hours a day. Hitherto, a large majority of the men engaged in snow-shoveling in New York have been Italians, but during the great storm of this winter about half the snow workers belonged apparently to the mechanic class. They were men who had been forced to a long season of idleness by the numerous strikes and labor wars which have afflicted the metropolis. And during several days the nights were so bitter and cold that many men refused to work on the streets. On one night twenty of those who were more daring than the others were so badly frozen that they were taken to the hospitals. Dr. Woodbury, commissioner of the street department, supplied hot coffee and sandwiches to his men during the hours of severest cold; and this reviving and refreshing fare was taken about through the streets in coffee wagons.

Two other lines of traffic suffered in the metropolis. These were the ferry-boats and the automobiles. Most of the latter went out of business entirely. Their power became exhausted on the long grades, and frequently they became immovable in the banks of deep snow in the streets. One of the lines of ferry-boats crossing the East River was stopped altogether. It was impossible for these boats to plow their way through the cakes of ice that filled the river channel. At the slips where the ferries land, the ice was so thick and firm that the redoubtable tug-boats

were employed to batter the ice with their nose. When they had cleared a passage-way the big, awkward ferry-boats paddled into their terminal berths.

A storm like that of the first of the year is an affliction to New York because it is exceptional and unexpected. The people and the various forces of the city are not prepared for it. People are not guarded against such extraordinary cold by clothing of sufficient warmth; the equipment of the lines of transportation, which are so important in the affairs of the great city, is not adequate for the emergency.

"It was the worst storm in five years," said the official records.

"It is the worst time I have ever known in New York," said many who had spent fifteen years in the metropolis.

### Three Great Events of 1904.

THE THREE greatest events actually scheduled for 1904, so far as the United States is concerned, are: a beginning in the construction of the Panama Canal, the holding of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and the presidential campaign.

Now that all the preliminaries in regard to the canal are practically completed, there is no reason why the work of construction, under the direction of our government should not begin this year. There will, of course, be opposition in the Senate to the ratification of the treaty with the new state of Panama, but unless obstructive tactics of an extraordinary character are adopted ratification will be secured. Should these suppositions prove correct, the year will be made forever memorable by witnessing the beginning of this great undertaking, which means so much for the commerce of the United States and for the whole world. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in regard to the rightfulness of the action in Panama by which the treaty was made possible, there will be no question as to the immeasurable value and importance of the canal to the material welfare of this country. The construction of this great interoceanic waterway will indeed mark an epoch in the commercial history of the world.

As for the exposition at St. Louis, while that will be a matter of minor and transient interest in comparison with the beginning of work on the Panama Canal, it will have the distinction of being the largest, most attractive, and, it may be hoped, the most successful of all the world's fairs yet held, and thus correspondingly helpful as a stimulus to international trade and friendship, to the education of the American people, and the development of our own material resources. Larger appropriations have been made for this exposition by foreign nations than for any other yet held, and more nations will be represented. The exposition is nearer completion than any other enterprise has been at a corresponding time in its history, and every indication points to a magnificent and unprecedented success.

With respect to the presidential campaign, it may be said that no other contest of its kind since the second election of General Grant so clearly foreshadowed its certainties in advance. It is certain as anything can be within the range of human knowledge that President Roosevelt will be the Republican candidate, and that he will be elected by an overwhelming majority. No political prophet of any party, if he spoke sincerely, would venture to declare any other outcome than this. The Democratic party never faced a campaign under more hopeless conditions. It is without a commanding candidate or a commanding issue; it is rent into factions over differences that are bitter and irreconcilable; it is haunted and tormented by the ghosts of past defeats, of dead issues and internal jealousies and animosities. The only man who has brought success to the party since Lincoln's time, and whose candidacy might awaken some enthusiasm and attract independent votes, has absolutely refused to assume leadership again, and thus, leaderless, forlorn, and torn by divided and opposing councils, the Democratic party stands on the eve of another struggle for the presidency with defeat staring it in the face.

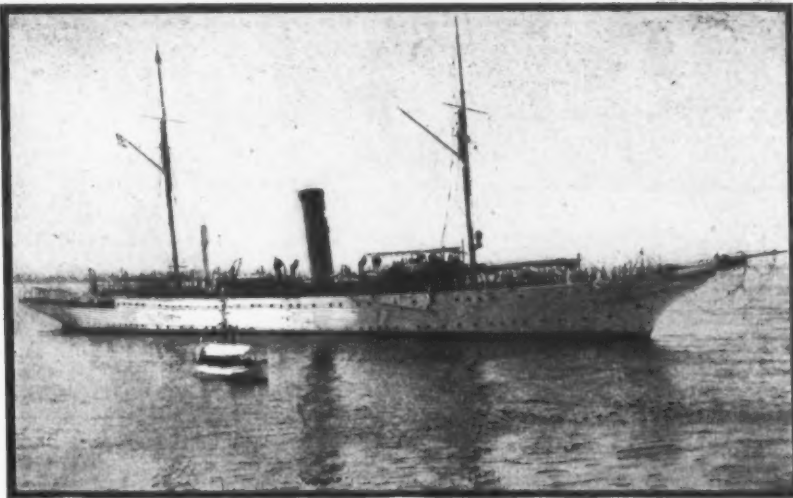
Hard and humiliating as this prospect must be for the Democrats, it means four years more of the courageous and aggressive administration of one of our best-minded Presidents; four years more of sound finance and far-sighted diplomacy. With such events and conditions before it for the new year the people of the United States have reason to be hopeful and happy.





REMARKABLE TROLLEY-CAR ACCIDENT AT DETROIT.

ELECTRIC CAR TOTALLY DEMOLISHED AT A CROSSING BY A GRAND-TRUNK EXPRESS—TWO PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY-TWO HURT. EIGHT FATALLY.—Benham.



GUARDING THE NEW REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

UNITED STATES SHIP "MAYFLOWER," FLAG-SHIP OF REAR-ADMIRAL COGHLAN, COMMANDING THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES, ANCHORED IN COLON HARBOR.—H. M. Weaver.



A VAST CROWD WITNESSES THE DEPARTURE OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION FROM THE STATE CAPITOL, AT ATLANTA, GA., AFTER THE MEMORIAL EXERCISES—MRS. GORDON AND ESCORT LEADING.



FUNERAL CORTEGE, WITH 5,000 MEN IN LINE, PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS—THE SABLE HEARSE, AND MEN BEARING MAGNIFICENT FLORAL TRIBUTES.—F. A. Speer.



SORROWFUL CONFEDERATE VETERANS FOLLOWING THE REMAINS OF THEIR HONORED CHIEF, ONE OF THEM CARRYING A TATTERED BATTLE-FLAG.—E. A. Speer.

THE SOUTH HONORS HER ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

IMPOSING FUNERAL AT ATLANTA, GA., OF GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON, THE FAMOUS SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.





## A BIT FROM THE DESERT

By Lowell Otus Reese



PERHAPS HEAVEN knew why the Mojave desert was created. Long Bill didn't.

"Whoa, Pete!" he said.

The weary burro stopped in the scant shade of a yucca-tree which held its stiff, spiny green arms aloft as though it were the one lone sentinel over the illimitable abomination of desolation. The burro stood with his head down and his sides heaving convulsively with the effort the panting lungs made beneath the stubborn cinch. His long, dusty ears flapped down in a spiritless fashion. Old Pete was the effigy of lost hope.

Long Bill took off his weather-beaten sombrero and wiped the scant perspiration from his reddened brow as he gazed out toward the blue-gray sky-line of the Panamint hills. There was nothing to interfere with his vision save the dancing heat-waves that caused the far-off buttes in the direction of Death Valley to resemble phantom haystacks floating in mid-air. In all directions was nothing—unless the occasional clump of discouraged greasewood were excepted—also the sinister prickly *chola* cactus, the which is a devilish creation and a grievous. One experience with the same is warranted to turn the most sanctimonious saint into a howling dervish. Long Bill could count a dozen yucca-trees. That was all.

The rest was sand—yellow, hot sand in which you could cook eggs. The sun would have registered 130 in the shade, had there been a respectable shade. It would have made 150 in the open.

Long Bill looked over the pack with careful eyes. The iron of the pick, shovel, and pan scorched his fingers when he touched it. He took the precious canteen from under its protection of gunny-sacking, and made as though to drink. He hesitated, then resolutely put it back again. It was too precious. The desert may be full of gold, but a drop of water is beyond price. The prospector contented himself with leaning against the tree and holding above his head the shading sombrero to help out the efforts of the friendly yucca. "Durn the desert!" he said, laconically.

He looked at Old Pete to see the effect of his observation. Pete's head drooped lower. The dejected beast took a nip of greasewood, but was too weary and disgusted to eat it. It dropped from his trembling

lips. Old Pete, had he been endowed with reasoning powers, would undoubtedly have echoed the Frenchman's desire for presence of mind—but absence of body.

A long-tailed lizard scurried out of a clump of *chola* and lay motionless as a stone upon the hot sand. Long Bill regarded it idly, and the reptile gazed back with eyes bright as diamonds.

"Lizards and horned toads and chuckawallas," said Long Bill to himself, "was born here. They don't know any better. Sidewinders, scorpions, an' t'rantlers likes it because it is or'n'ry and devilish, like themselves. But it shore is a surprisin' thing how any human man can get so crazy as to let hisself foller a moth-eaten old jackass out yere into this God-forsaken bake-oven!"

Old Pete sighed and shook his head as though he denied the dark aspersion. Old Pete knew he was not responsible. If he could have had his way he would even now be peacefully nibbling grass on the green *ciénegas* of the Piru River country. He raised his head a trifle, as though to take another nip of greasewood. Suddenly he started, thrust out his long ears, and gazed with round eyes.

A strange figure reeled out of the brush and staggered toward the group beneath the yucca-tree—a figure which, with bloodshot, glaring eyes and eloquent parched lips and swollen tongue, begged for water, but made no sound save a horrid, sibilant gasp. It lurched toward the shade, stumbled, and fell beneath the burro, clutching wildly upward toward the pack. Long Bill caught the canteen from beneath its covering of sacking and gave it to the wretch, who seized it and drank and drank until Long Bill dragged the precious supply away. Old Pete had already lost all interest in the affair, and stood apathetically once more with drooping head and sleepy eyes.

By and by the figure revived and sat up. Later it got upon its feet and looked at Long Bill with a swollen sort of half grin.

"First drop o' water for two days, pardner!" said the man in a husky voice. "Two whole days in this burnt-up hole with nary a taste o' water!"

Long Bill looked his comprehension, but said nothing. Old prospectors seldom grow eloquent save

when talking to themselves. The stranger made an involuntary movement toward the canteen. Long Bill anticipated him, and laid a big sunburnt hand upon the can of water. He pointed to the mirage-like hills that blurred dizzily in the desert blink.

"Thirty mile away!" he said, and gathered up his rifle. "G'lang!"

Old Pete moved out of the shade and stopped with a protesting groan. The stranger stood irresolute.

"I'll die!" he exclaimed, hoarsely. "I'll die and be like that by to-morrow night!" and he pointed at the carcass of a steer which lay there dried through and through to the toughness of leather by the hot, desiccating wind of the desert. "I'll drop in the sand and the centipedes will live in my skull! For God's sake, pardner—"

He stopped and looked in agony at the prospector.

"Come along, then!" said Long Bill.

The stranger cast a fearful glance ahead toward the Panamint. "I shot a feller over there day before yistiddy!" he said, slowly. "I 'low they's a rope waitin' fer me where you're goin', pardner!"

"Shot on the square?" asked Long Bill.

The stranger looked confused. He began a sort of apologetic talk. Long Bill turned again to his burro.

"Giddap, yere!" he bawled. "Blank-blankety, blank-blank, yer measly ol' hide, git out o' yere!"

Old Pete woke up suddenly and struck across the desert at a commendable rate of speed. Long Bill strode after, his rifle over his shoulder, and never a look behind. The guilty wretch started after, halted, and looked about at the withering desert which seemed to be beckoning for him to enter its furnace-like embrace again. He looked ahead upon the vanishing canteen and groaned.

Long Bill turned at the sound of hurrying feet which labored through the heavy sand after him. The stranger was following. The look of mortal terror had vanished from his face, and in its stead was the habitual devil-may-care smile of the Western adventurer who all his life has lived with a rope above his head.

"Which I goes along with you right joyous!" he said. "When I looks back at these yere landscapes," and he waved a parched hand backward, "I welcomes hell as a pleasant change!"

## The Pest of Fleas in California

IN LOS ANGELES, Pasadena, and other cities in southern California the flea problem is one that enters into domestic and social affairs. How to mitigate this indigenous and perennial nuisance is a question that occupies the thoughts of many and gives food for constant discussion. The flea is no longer a joke, and it is the only serious drawback to an ideal climate. Thousands of tourists annually endeavor to get rid of this little pest (*pulex irritans*) by harsh and heroic measures, only to be defeated and irritated in the most aggravating manner. The flea has created three different classes of people: those who endure philosophically, those who fret and become pessimistic, and the many who fight systematically and try to exterminate. The latter are the happiest, and they give the most encouragement to Eastern tourists.

Many ways have been devised to kill fleas, and many experiments have been tried. The most popular method is to place fly-paper in the bedroom, and when disrobing for the night put the clothes worn during the day near the sticky sheet. One person has a record of forty-one killed in this way during the night. Investigation showed that out of the forty-one twenty-five were males and sixteen females, proving that the latter are more wary than the sterner sex. Male fleas are larger and blacker than the females, and while they have more agility they cannot or do not bite as sharply as the thin females. The strenuous life of the larger pest, however, makes him very annoying and tickling. Another method to kill them is the hydropathic, because it is more convenient. At night disrobe near a basin filled with water, and the water will soon be dotted with black specks. Not that fleas are thirsty, except for gore, for they are propagated by sand and heat, and thrive more during long dry spells. The white china basin attracts them as a white dog or white clothes. Many never undress unless near the bath-tub and with considerable water in it, for the receptacle being larger the fleas are more apt to hop in.

As a preventive during the day many women use eucalyptus oil, but the odor is not pleasant. Any kind of oil mixed with camphor will almost instantly kill a flea, and many use this preparation when retiring. Men are more patient and suffer less than women, but one reason given is that the epidermis of man is thicker and more impervious to the carnivorous pests. It is asserted, but not substantiated, that the Mexicans are not bothered so much because they eat a great deal of hot pepper, and the caloric flavor produces either dyspepsia or a feeling of premature combustion, causing a quick migration on the part of the fleas. No Mexican has ever been seen to scratch, and neither has a Chinaman. A Chinaman, it is said, is not immune, but his queue is an innocent-looking abattoir where

many fleas meet their fate. The queue is well oiled, and looks like harmless hair, and every flea that lands on it remains and lingers on until the end in oleaginous agony. A student of the flea says that it prefers white flesh, and that it will not desert an animal, a dog or a cat, for instance, for people, because the hirsute covering of a canine is warmer. Clothes are continually moving as one walks, and this disturbs the position of the flea.

Flannel is worn next to the skin by many the year round, for it has been found to deter fleas from moving about and creating that dreaded tickling sensation. The nap on the flannel insnares the flea and

keeps it in almost static bondage until the hour for retiring. The under garment is carefully removed, and by dipping the fingers in water the flea is easily caught. Dip the fingers either in oil or water before attempting to catch a flea, or failure is sure to follow. It is claimed by some that the bite of a large male flea will raise a pimple, and one lady who owns considerable property in southern California declares that the small wart on her right temple came from a flea bite. September and October are the months when all industrious housewives devote themselves to housecleaning for the sole purpose of getting rid of the pests. Carpets, rugs, matting, in fact, everything in the house, is overhauled. It is best to have as few rugs and drapery as possible, for they conceal many fleas. Dogs and cats are kept out of the house, for they have a habit of shaking themselves and causing many fleas to hop off.

Many ludicrous incidents occur owing to the strenuous exertions of the flea. A stout lady from New York went to a city near Los Angeles. One night the inmates of the house were aroused by a loud bumping noise, and going to her room discovered her jumping up and down trying to shake off the fleas. They gave her oil and camphor to use as a salve. A young man started to propose to a young lady, and was rewarded with a shriek and a confession that the fleas were nearly killing her. He said that two could fight them better than one, and so won her. Eastern people betray the locality they come from by the way they deport themselves in company when fleas are biting them. They look alarmed and move uneasily in their seats, while native Californians, or those inured to the ravages of the pests, quietly put their hands on their clothes, as near the location of the fleas as possible, and give a massage motion.

In the rural parts of southern California the humorist who is prompting at a dance often says, when he sees that the fleas are busy, "All promenade and scratch!" Rural people invariably scratch, which is considered bad form by the more refined city population. It is better to endure the flea bites with calm composure than to violate the canons of good breeding by gaucheristic exhibitions in company. California is fast becoming a land of embryo stoics. The chemist or humanitarian who discovers something to exterminate fleas in hot climates will be blessed by millions yet unborn. Fleas have not prevented California from advancing in material welfare and from being the ideal climate for those seeking to escape cold winters.

HOMER FORT.

Pure blood, bright eyes, bounding step, high spirits, good health—synonymous with Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, intelligently used. Test it.

### "Unknown."

[The body of an unidentified soldier, who fell in battle, was among the army dead brought from the Philippines by the transport *Sumner*.]

AFTER THE fight was over  
They found him stark and dead,  
Where all the bamboo thicket  
Was splashed and stained with red.  
No name was missed at roll-call,  
Not one among them knew  
The slender, boyish figure  
Arrayed in army blue.

AMONG OUR fallen soldiers  
They brought him o'er the deep,  
And with the nation's heroes  
They laid him down to sleep;  
A starry flag above him,  
And on the simple stone  
That marked his final bivouac  
The single word, "Unknown."

PERCHANCE a mother watches,  
Her eyes with weeping dim,  
Or sweetheart waits the postman  
In vain for news of him,  
While snow of winter freezes,  
And April violets thrust  
Sweet blossoms through the grasses,  
Above his nameless dust.

BUT WHEN the last great trumpet  
Shall sound the reveille,  
And all the blue battalions  
March up from land and sea,  
He shall awake to glory  
Who sleeps unknown to fame,  
And with Columbia's bravest  
Will answer to his name.

TARRYTOWN.





HAIR-DRESSER  
AT WORK IN THE  
OPEN STREET.



THE EGG MERCHANT.



MILKING THE FAMILY GOAT.



RESTING WHILE WAITING FOR THE STEAMER TO AMERICA.



EMIGRANTS BOUND FOR AMERICA AT BREAKFAST.

### SNAP-SHOTS OF LIFE IN AN ITALIAN SEAPORT.

SUNNY NAPLES, WHERE WINTER NEVER REIGNS, AND WHERE EVERYBODY LIVES AND WORKS OUT OF DOORS.

Photographs by Charles Abeniacar.





By John Mathews

**SOCIAL DISTINCTIONS** no longer are confined to the human race, it seems, for birds have caste, and provision is made for the protection of those birds which are highest in the social scale. I was admitted recently into Miss Virginia Pope's boarding-house for birds. A jargon of sounds greeted me. Parrots were croaking, canaries were trilling, larks were singing. Bright gilt cages were everywhere, and the sun shone cheerfully through the windows. There were two departments to this select boarding-house—the parlor, where all the cages were, and the operating-room, which was a small annex where food for the sick was kept. Operations, such as the mending of broken legs or wings, were performed in this room, too, for the institution is a sanitarium as well as a boarding-house.

Among the boarders were a number of convalescents. Here was a parrot whose throat had been very sore and who was still unable to speak. In another cage was a lark which had passed through the ordeal of a badly broken leg, and was just beginning, with relief from pain, to sing again, although the splinters were still tightly bound to the disabled member. In a far corner was a canary with the asthma, and another near by was suffering from indigestion. So the duties of the boarding-house are greatly increased by the care of the sick.

The confusing combination of sounds made it difficult to distinguish any one note from all the others. A parrot near by was rehearsing, I finally discovered, a new interpretation of "Yankee Doodle." He whistled it very persistently, but seemed to be unable to keep the key. Miss Pope interrupted him, and herself whistled a strain of the familiar air. The parrot listened very attentively, with his head on one side and one eye watching Miss Pope closely. Then he tried the strain again, with better success. Whistling might possibly be overlooked in a fashionable house of this sort, but I was greatly shocked to hear a word of common slang thrown out clear and strong above the medley of sounds. One of the parrots very distinctly shouted, in a coarse voice, the word, "Rubber!" The other birds were careful, however, not to repeat the vulgar expression.

Those who handle birds or deal in them extensively are authority for the statement that to keep a bird for a pet is evidence of a kind heart. "The people who have birds," they say, "are kind-hearted people." If this is true there is reason for belief that, after all, the race is growing better, for the number of birds for pets which are imported into the United States every year is increasing. Last year about half a million were brought in, and of these at least 150,000 were canaries.

In the boarding-house they are petted as they are in their own homes. Miss Pope has a young bird named, I believe, "Tweet." "Tweet" is a canary, with a long body, feathers of light yellow, and with a winning disposition. If he were human his voice would be called a baritone. It is soft and low and musical. Every day, following the instructions of his mistress, "Tweet" is put to bed at 5:30 in the evening. This is done by throwing a cover over his cage, so that it becomes dark within, giving the bird the impression that night has come. But the strangest part of the performance is that whoever puts "Tweet" to bed must wait at the cage until the bird says "Good-night." This is a peculiar, soft, dulcet little note which he makes just before he drops off to sleep. In the morning he must be greeted, and during the day he must be amused. Miss Emily Steinacher, Miss Pope's assistant, frequently talks to the bird and puts her fingers through the cage. Then "Tweet" will hop from one finger to another, playfully biting her with his bill. And nearly every day some member of the human family to which this distinguished canary belongs visits him for a few minutes. On some days the mistress comes, on others her husband, and sometimes her daughter.

Birds, according to Miss Pope, are capable of feeling and showing gratitude. But parrots, she says, are most ungrateful and the least sentimental of all the common pet birds. The lark, whose leg was so badly broken, belonged to a woman who was greatly alarmed when the accident happened. The fracture was so severe that one end of the little broken bone protruded through the skin of the leg. The family physician was summoned to attend the bird. He set the bone, and then put the leg in a plaster-of-paris cast. This was so heavy that the poor lark could not balance himself on the other leg; he was unable to "roost," and was in great distress. Then the plaster cast was removed and the bird was taken to Miss Pope's boarding-house. There a light splinter was put on the broken limb, and a bandage carefully wrapped around it. Soon the pain in the leg grew less, and when Miss Pope took the lark

in her hand it immediately nestled there, closing its eyes peacefully. This confidence, Miss Pope says, is an expression of gratitude for the relief of suffering.

The intelligence of birds varies, it seems, not so much with species as with individuals. But their afflictions are almost as numerous as those of man. Birds suffer from a fever which is contagious. This is contracted in the unhealthy conditions which surround them sometimes during their importation. They become paralyzed during their confinement. Heart disease, too, is not infrequent, and it comes to those wild birds which, in violation of their habit of life and their instincts, are caged in narrow quarters.

It is a popular belief that canary birds are brought from the Canary Islands. But most of the little yellow songsters which come into the United States are born and bred in the Hartz Mountains in Germany. Three hundred years ago the crew of a vessel which touched at the Canary Islands captured a great many canaries. The sailors heard the sweet songs of the gentle little vocalists, and hoped to sell the birds at good profit. When off the coast of France the vessel was caught in a gale at sea. The sailors thought of the thousands of bird prisoners on board and set them at liberty. The canaries flew across the stretch of ocean to the French shore and set up a colony. They at once attracted attention by the beauty of their color and their sweet singing. And one by one they were captured and caged, and taken as pets into the homes of the people who found them. Many were caught and sold at good prices, establishing quite an industry, until all the canaries were again in captivity.

Then the Italians began raising canary birds for market, and the industry grew and spread to other parts of Europe. The French sought to produce birds of a beautiful form, the Germans made improvement in the singing qualities, and in Belgium the largest birds were raised. In one part of the Hartz Mountains almost the sole industry of the peasants now is the breeding of canaries, and more than a hundred thousand of these are shipped every year to the United States. The training of the voice is an important part of the preparation of birds for market. To cultivate the singing qualities of a young bird he is put in a cage with several other young students like himself. In another part of the same cage, but separated from it by a partition, is a canary of fine voice and extensive repertoire, or a nightingale, or a sky-lark. The pupils do not see their teacher, who is unconscious of their presence, too, but they hear him, and thus they learn to sing.

A most remarkable and beautiful canary is that which is called the Norwich canary, the name coming from Norwich in England. These birds, besides being fine singers, are of a red color, this shade being brought about in a peculiar way. Just before the period for shedding the feathers and during the moult-

ing season the canaries are fed on crackers and eggs highly seasoned with Cayenne pepper, which quickly colors the new feathers a deep reddish yellow. And this special course of food must be given at every moulting season, or the usual light-yellow feathers will reappear.

All these things Miss Pope told me as she moved about among her twittering charges. The number of those which had broken legs was surprising. One parrot had been caught by the cat. Another had broken his leg while he was doing a turn on his trapeze. The bones of parrots kept in very small cages become so soft from lack of exercise that they are easily broken. This one was often fretful at night, I was told, and had to be carefully fed. At midnight the attendant in charge was obliged to get out of bed, light the gas, and give the sick parrot a cup of beef tea, such is the tender care for these feathered aristocrats.

The most common affliction of bird pets is a disease of the skin, which deprives them of their feathers. Among the inmates of Miss Pope's sanitarium was a parrot of a soft, drab color, with brilliant red feathers in his wings. When the wings were folded these feathers formed a solid bar of red, a pretty contrast to the prevailing drab. This parrot cost its owner \$300; but without apparent reason the pet fell ill. Its feathers became rough, its head drooped, and its eyes were dull. When it was taken to the bird sanitarium Miss Steinacher, who should wear the title of house surgeon, made inquiries concerning Mr. Parrot's diet. She learned that the bird had been given too much meat; and the result was that its beautiful drab feathers began to fall out. The once glossy neck had no more beauty than a worn-out feather-duster. But the meat diet ceased, and the bird at once began to improve in spirits. He said "Hello!" very informally to those who came into the boarding-house; and when they departed he told them, with great propriety, "Good-bye!"

Surprising operations are performed by these bird surgeons on their sensitive little patients. From the throat of a canary which was nearly dead with its affliction, two tumors were removed with the knife. These tumors were as large as kernels of corn. After they were removed the wound was sewed up with several stitches, but the poor little canary was near death from exhaustion. In the sanitarium are wicker baskets, supported on wicker stands, and filled with soft cloth and cotton for the comfort of the sickest patients. The canary, after its serious operation, was placed in one of these, where he rested very pleasantly; and in a few days was chirping, very feebly, to be sure, a few notes of a song.

Another canary had broken its leg near the upper joint. In mending, the limb did not grow properly. "To fix it I had to break the leg again," said Miss Steinacher, "and it hurt him so that it made me cry!"

### The Bread and Butter State

(The title conferred on Minnesota by Governor Van Sant in his address to the Grain Dealers' National Association.)

**F**AR IN the great Northwest it lies  
Where fall the mighty snows,  
And o'er the vast prairie-land  
The balmy chinook blows.  
Its daughters bloom in beauty bright,  
Its sons are rich and great,  
Its name is honored far and wide—  
The Bread and Butter State.

**K**NEE-DEEP in fragrant grasses stand  
Its herds of soft-eyed kine—  
Dun coats, and cream, and black and red,  
Like velvet smooth and fine.  
Each night their milk is given down  
Within the barnyard gate,  
And turned to yellow gold to crown  
The Bread and Butter State.

**T**EN THOUSAND fields of silver wheat  
Grow ripe in sun and shower,  
A thousand mills receive the grain  
And grind it into flour.  
At Minnesota's open door  
The hungry millions wait,  
Its sceptre is the staff of life—  
The Bread and Butter State.

**B**EHOLD THE tempting wheaten loaf,  
As light as thistle down  
And white as newly-fallen snow,  
With crust so crisp and brown;  
The dainty pat of melting gold  
Beside it on the plate—  
And bless the miller of the world,  
The Bread and Butter State.

M. L.

### Senate Chaplain Edward Everett Hale.

A STRIKING and picturesque figure will be added to the group of celebrities in Washington this winter in the person of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the distinguished New England writer, preacher, lecturer, and reform leader, who has been appointed chaplain of the United States Senate. Although Dr. Hale is over eighty-one years old, his amazing capacity for work of all kinds seems in no wise to have abated, and his voice and pen are still now, as ever, active in innumerable good causes. He is the author or editor of two books which have appeared during the present season, and is constantly on the lecture platform in all parts of the country. And now to all the rest he is to add the duties of a chaplaincy at Washington.

### Quenches Thirst.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage and strengthening Tonic—superior to lemonade.

### Many Appetizing Dishes

can be made doubly delightful and nutritious by the use of Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream, which is not only superior to raw cream but has the merit of being preserved and sterilized, thus keeping perfectly for an indefinite period. Borden's Condensed Milk Company, proprietors.

A WELL-APPOINTED home is scarcely complete without telephone service. Low rates. Efficient service. New York Telephone Company, 15 Dey Street.

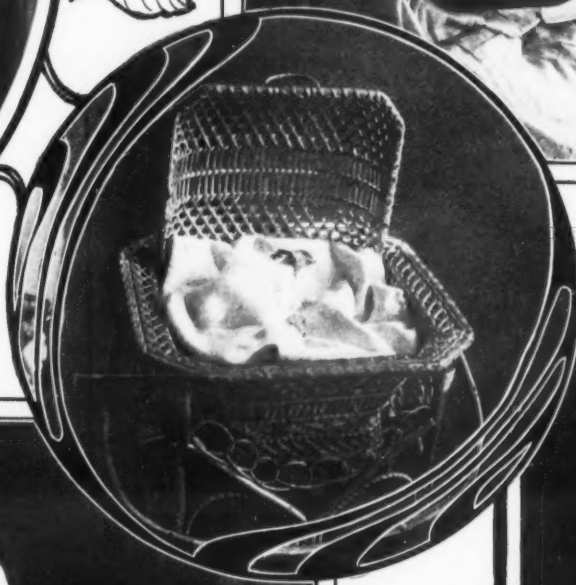




GIVING AN OBSTREPEROUS PARROT HIS MORNING'S MEDICINE.



A DELICATE OPERATION—SETTING A CANARY'S BROKEN LEG.



NEST OF COTTON AND SOFT CLOTH FOR THE BIRD THAT HAS JUST UNDERGONE AN OPERATION.



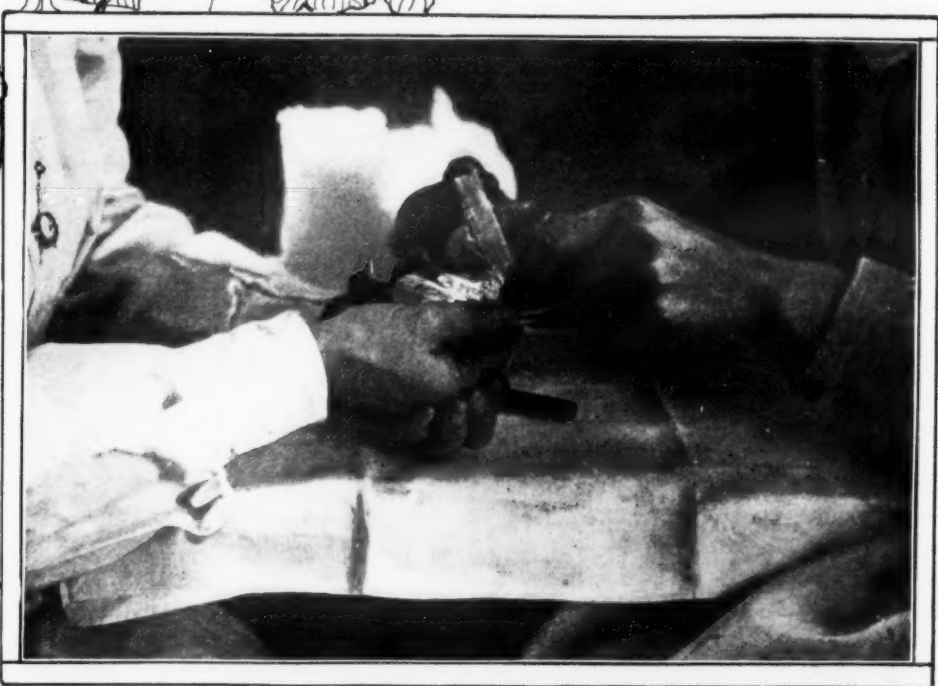
CLEANING A CANARY'S FEATHERS WITH TOOTH-BRUSH AND SOAP.



KITCHEN AND LABORATORY OF THE BIRDS' HOSPITAL.



THE BIRD SURGEON'S CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF AN INVALID PARROT.



TWO PAIRS OF HANDS ARE NEEDED IN SETTING A COMPOUND FRACTURE.

### SURGERY IN A NEW YORK HOSPITAL FOR BIRDS.

HOW THE AILMENTS AND BROKEN LIMBS OF MANY FEATHERED PATIENTS ARE HEALED BY SKILLED AND CAREFUL HANDS.

Photographs by our staff photographer, T. C. Müller. See opposite page.





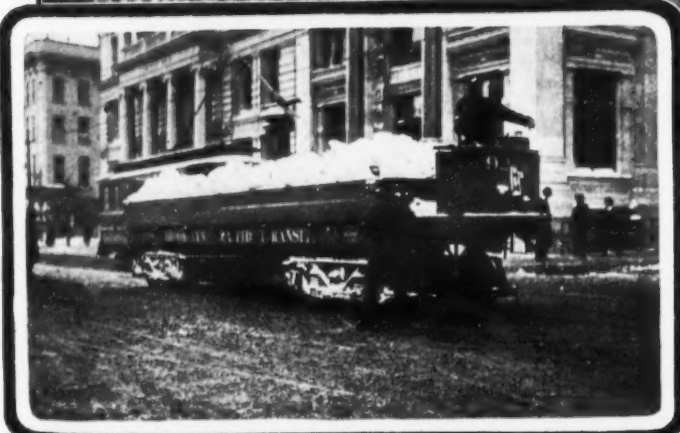
CARTING AWAY THE PILED-UP SNOW FROM A CONGESTED AVENUE IN NEW YORK.—T. C. Muller.



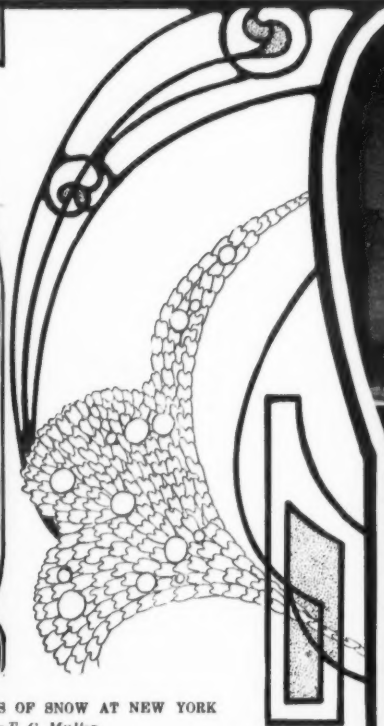
IMPRESSIVE VIEW OF BOSTON HARBOR IN MARCH. WATER THICKLY COED WITH FLOES.—E. C. Muller & Co.



DUMPING THOUSANDS OF CUBIC YARDS OF SNOW AT NEW YORK INTO THE EAST RIVER.—T. C. Muller.



RIGHT UP TO DATE—HAULING SNOW ON A TROLLEY-CAR TO A DUMP IN BROOKLYN.—T. C. Muller.



CONGREGATION OF CARRIAGES, AND SNOW-CAR, NEW YORK, AT THIRTY-THIRD STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.—T. C. Muller.



MOUNTAIN OF SNOW DUMPED INTO NEW YORK BAY AT THE BATTERY.—T. C. Muller.



SLEIGHING IN PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.—T. C. Muller.



GREATEST SLEIGHING CARNIVAL EVER HELD IN BOSTON, AT THE OPENING OF THE BOSTON GENTLEMEN'S SLIDING CLUB HOUSE.

HALF A CONTINENT SWEEPED BY A  
COLD AND SNOW BRING DISCOMFORT AS WELL AS PLEASURE TO THE





VIEW OF BOSTON HARBOR IN MIDWINTER—THE THICKLY CROPPED WITH FLOATING ICE.  
E. Chickering & Co.



GATEWAY OF A PARK AT THE "HUB" BARRED BY A DEEP DRIFT.—T. E. Marr.



CONTOUR OF CARRIAGE TRUCKS, AND SNOW-CARTS, NEW YORK AT THIRTY-THIRD STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.  
T. Muller.



FILLING AN EAST RIVER SLIP AT NEW YORK WITH SNOW GATHERED FROM THE STREETS.—T. C. Muller.



CROSS-TOWN STREET ON THE EAST SIDE, NEW YORK, CROWDED WITH SNOW-CARTS.—T. C. Muller.



TUG RAMMING AWAY THE SNOW MOUNTAIN AT THE BATTERY DUMP.—T. C. Muller.



CLUB HOUSE, ON THE CHARLES RIVER SPEEDWAY—HARVARD STADIUM IN BACKGROUND.—E. Chickering & Co.



PICTURESQUE BIT OF BOSTON IN THE DEPTH OF WINTER.—T. E. Marr.

BY A WAVE OF ZERO WEATHER.

TO THE TWO GREAT CITIES ON THE ATLANTIC COAST. See page 78.





# The Blasphemy and Shame of "Parsifal"

By Eleanor Franklin

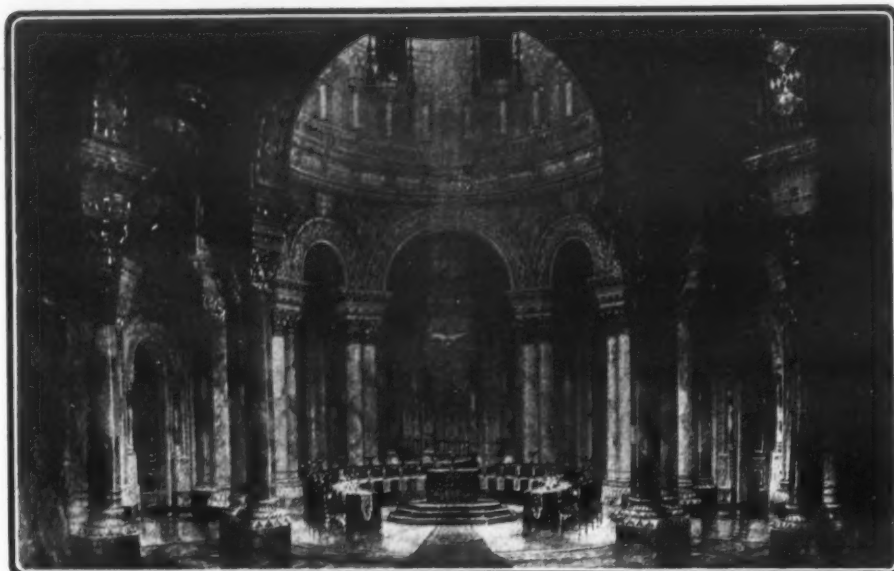


IT IS all over. Richard Wagner's "last will and testament" has been broken, and the widow of Bayreuth is powerless and without redress. The legality of it all was unquestionable, and it was magnificently defended from the sentimental standpoint; but for a barefaced and unqualified "hold-up" it surpassed anything America has perpetrated within the memory of the oldest citizen, and other American "captains of industry" are invited to look and behold in Mr. Heinrich Conried the greatest of their kind—the bravest, the boldest, the most resourceful, and the least scrupulous. He has just succeeded in producing "Parsifal," Bayreuth's sacred festival music-drama, in the New York Metropolitan Opera House, at a cost of \$80,000, which last item is of the first importance to the American mind, if the trend of the American mind can be gathered from the exclamatory and italicized expressions of the great American press.

When Richard Wagner died, his departing divine soul expressed a wish that "Parsifal" should never be produced outside the little town of Bayreuth. Sublime egotist as he was, he did not mean to express a wish that the music-loving world should make pilgrimages to his village home as to a shrine; but he knew the great religious world that loves the symbols of its faith, and he knew what he had wrought in his wild, wondering swan song, "Parsifal." He knew that to make its acceptance possible the world must approach it reverently, worshipfully, believing in the Lord Jesus Christ and praising Him in the beauty of holy faith as expressed in the divine melody with which he had clothed and bejeweled the naked poem of the world soul's battle with sinful flesh. He knew he had invaded the holy of holies, and used for secular entertainment representations of the sacred relics of the divinest tragedy conceivable to the human mind. He knew that he had touched with unconsecrated and unordained fingers the blessed service dedicated to the worship of the Lord Jesus Christ. But he knew also that he had offered his own soul's incense of melody in return, and that such praise and prayer could not but be acceptable in the sight of God.

"Parsifal" in all its wonderful poetry, its divine melody, and sublime purity of purpose can hardly be called profanity, but the production of it in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City at a cost of \$80,000, the peace of the widow of its great composer, and the dignity of the American public is profanity, sacrilege, blasphemy, and a gigantic outrage. Outrage so gigantic, indeed, that the public in its astonishment and admiration loses sight of the fact that it is an outrage. It seems to me that we should cry shame upon ourselves for this thing that was so unnecessary and meant so little to the general good, and it seems to me that we should inquire very closely into our motives for doing it.

Were we hungering and thirsting for "Parsifal," for its music's and poetry's sake? Was it our artistic soul that longed for, that demanded, this sacred feast? Did we appropriate it lovingly, reverently, and with becoming humility? Was it all done for the spiritual benefit of the great American public? No! Cupidity and egotism actuated us from the beginning, and cupidity and egotism triumphed on Christmas Eve in a fanfare of trumpets that must have struck disgust to the soul of any man who stopped to look beneath the surface of it all. If "Parsifal" were Wagner's musical masterpiece, as so many newspaper paragraphers seem to have inferred from the general trend of discussion, there would still be some acceptable excuse for wanting to see it in New York at any cost;



MASSIVE SETTING OF THE SECOND SCENE, AFTER THE TRANSFORMATION, IN THE FIRST ACT OF "PARSIFAL"—THE GRAIL HALL.—Copyrighted by Pach Brothers, 1903

but it is not. It is inferior in many respects to almost any other of the great master's earlier productions. Moreover, its atmosphere is so rarefied, its theme is of such exalted monotony, as to be almost incomprehensible to the general unmusical Anglo-Saxon public.

But "Parsifal" is spectacularly sensational and forbidden fruit, so at any cost we must have it in New York. Our appetites are jaded, we are bored by the commonplace and easily acquired, so in this case we demanded the unusual, even at the cost of committing blasphemy against the religion of the God in whom we trust, by profaning that which was held sacred by its master creator, and of defying that great man's dying mandate. And for what? In justice's name, for what? Richard Wagner did not write for Germany nor for Europe. He did not belong to Germany nor to Europe any more than William Shakespeare belonged to England. He was a world's genius, and wrought for the world and for time, and he gave so much to humanity in the short space of his life upon earth. Why, then, could it not be that this last great work should be held sacred, should be handled reverently, as it must be to escape the charge of blasphemy, and confined according to his wish to his own opera in Bayreuth? Because "Parsifal" was too great a temptation to the New York money-changers.

So it is all over, and we have seen "Parsifal" at the cost of \$80,000, blasphemy, profanation, and the complete sacrifice of our national dignity. This is considering it merely from the standpoint of that great public that cares not for the ruthless profanation of religious symbols; from the standpoint of the non-Christian population of America which always gives such splendid support to all efforts to advance the development of art and its general appreciation in America. But there is another side to consider. There are those of us left in this country that was born of religious zeal who yet have a great and beautiful faith in Him who has taught us to say "Our Father." We go to His temple reverently and partake of the joys of the service consecrated to His worship with deep faith in its power to bless and save us. There are those of us who devoutly mourn with Him at the Last Supper, who weep with Him in Gethsemane, who suffer with Him on the cross, and joy with Him in the Resurrection and the promise of life everlasting. We believe, and in humble thanksgiving and praise we reverently partake of the feast of the holy sacrament which commemorates the great sacrifice that was the sublimest note ever touched in this supreme world. So sublime that it has never been within the comprehension of the merely mortal. We partake of

this communion with the saints with bowed heads and hearts uplifted in silent prayer. So we were taught in our childhood, and so only is this service of the body and the blood of Christ sacred and reverent. How, then, think you must such faith recoil before the spectacle of a company of painted, awkward chorus men performing this service in a gaudy, glaring, tinsel house of public entertainment? Wagner must not be called a blasphemer. He was a great genius, and handled his sacred theme devoutly, and it was his will to make it fit for religious service by restricting its production to the one small town to which the music-loving might make pilgrimages with due reverence and respect. But we who go as to an entertainment and sit with opera-glasses leveled at the representation of the sacred cup and the bread that is the body of sacrifice, we are blasphemers—if the story of Jesus Christ is true, if there is anything holy under the shining sun.

But is there anything holy under the shining sun? Are there any spiritual ideals left to us in this monstrous age of materialism and money? Nineteen hundred years ago the Man came down into a world of men that had for centuries been waiting for the promised messenger from God. He came and breathed His wonderful story into the listening ear, and the world-heart wild with longing for assurance of never-ending life, caught its sweet promise and echoed it back in joyous thanksgiving and praise to the "Father which art in heaven."

Nineteen hundred years ago! And for nineteen hundred years our world has lived upon that promise, has builded upon that promise, until now the greatest peoples of earth, the grandest achievements of man, offer mute, monumental testimony to its power upon the human mind that cannot think the thought of eternal death. Even now, while we shrug our shoulders at miracles, and smile indulgently upon the simple-minded, faithful in faith, can we think the thought of life's end? Was it not all beautiful and true, that radiant story of Bethlehem and the manger, of Calvary and the Cross in those other days, when in simple faith we lived, and in joyous hope we buried our dead? And now is it slipping away from us? Is it being slowly but surely engulfed in science and advanced thought? Is it coming to be thought of merely as a legend born of the wild wishes in the limitless reaches of human fancy? Is it only the world's master poem, to be wondered at and worshiped by our intellects? What then? Eternal death? A hopeless grave-side with the beloved dead forever silent? This is what the thinking world is advancing to in its relinquishment of holy faith in the promise the Man brought to a world of waiting men.

I sat in the Metropolitan Opera House and listened to the performance of "Parsifal" with mingled feelings of wonder and worship, protest and prayer, joy and fear. I saw on all sides of me men and women who think for the unthinking world—yonder a writer of power and wide influence; there an eminent divine, whose mind sways the minds of thousands; another writer and another great minister of God—men of wealth and unlimited influence in the world of business, and women to whom a world of women look for precept and example. Authors and preachers, financiers and queens of the social world—all witnessing, without apparent protest, the absolute proof of Christianity's decadence in this public, this betinseled, and most expensive desecration of its holy symbols; and when the last curtain fell upon the stuffed dove sliding down a wire in a blaze of most uncelestial lime-light

Continued on page 94.



FIRST SCENE IN ACT II.—Klingsor's Stronghold.—Copyrighted by Pach Brothers, 1903.



SCENE THIRD IN SECOND ACT—THE RUINED GARDEN.—Copyrighted by Pach Brothers, 1903.





"DEAREST KITTY IN THE WORLD."  
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull,  
New York.



LOOKING UPWARD.—Charles L. Lumby, Illinois.



(PRIZE-WINNER.)  
PUSSY IN A BASKET.  
Phillip Wiseman,  
Ohio.



THE WELL-BELOVED PET.  
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



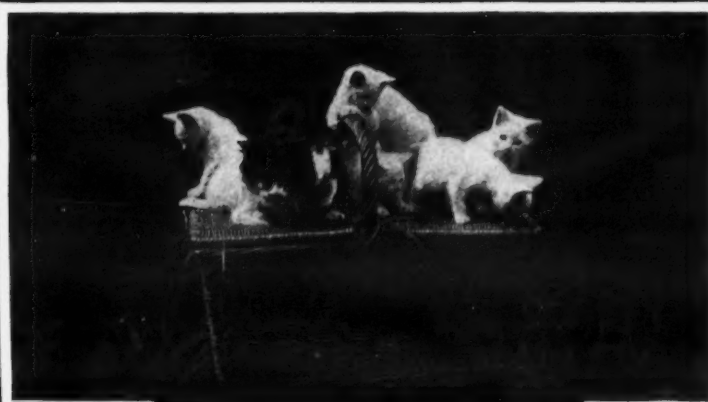
HER FAVORITE PERCH.  
Miss Sarah Weaver, New York.



READY FOR A SLEIGH-RIDE.  
E. C. Osgood, Maine.



CONSCIOUS OF HER BEAUTY.  
E. C. Osgood, Maine.



IN THEIR ROOF GARDEN.  
W. F. Hoch, New Hampshire.



A TERROR TO MICE.—L. E. Patterson, New York.



BETTER THAN A DOLL.—Miss Sarah Weaver, New York



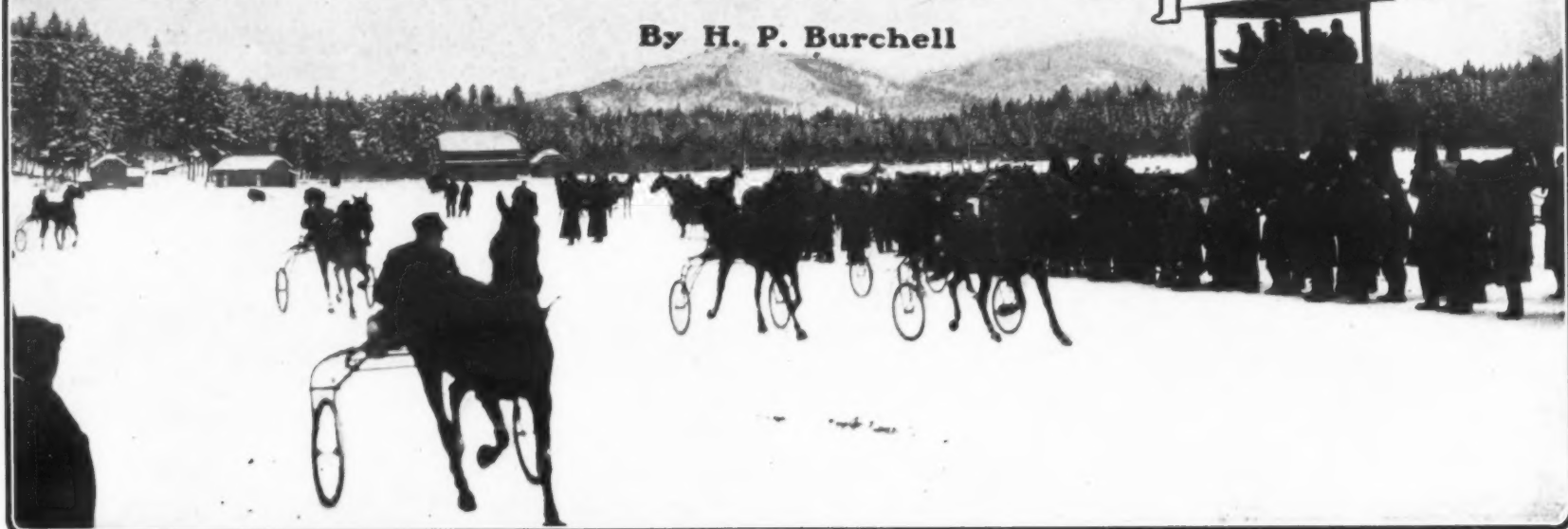
WHERE DOGS CANNOT ANNOY.—Mrs. Cyrus Beall, Minnesota.

OUR AMATEUR CAT SHOW—OHIO WINS.  
FINE EXHIBITION OF FELINE PETS OF RARE BEAUTY AND INTELLIGENCE.  
(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 94.)



# In the World of Sports

By H. P. Burchell



FAVORITE WINTER SPORT IN NORTHERN NEW YORK—HORSE-RACING ON THE ICE AT SARANAC LAKE IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

**WHERE THE AUTOMOBILE IS WEAK.**—In all long-distance races the weakest parts have been invariably found in the tires of the automobile. It has been no uncommon thing to use up three or four sets in a three-days' race, and to be compelled to replace inner tubes once or twice a day. Fournier ascribed his victory in the Paris-Berlin race largely to his ability to insert a new inner tube in six minutes. Rival tire manufacturers have been known to establish supply-stations with large quantities of tires and expert workmen at the disposal of their patrons along the route of the races, submitting to enormous expense in order to assist machines fitted with their tires to win out. The principal causes of tire failures were the great speed and weight of the vehicles. Light cars would go through without half as many ripped or burst tires as the heavy machines weighing from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds. It seems as though there is a weight limit for the cars beyond which the pneumatic tires become particularly unreliable at racing speed. The rubber gets pushed from the tread, laying bare the canvas; and consequently the liability to puncture is very much increased. But this is not the most dangerous feature. Under the continual stress of alternating compression and relaxation the air in the tires gets heated to a high degree, and, expanding, bursts through the casing. If this happens to the tire on a front wheel the probability of a spill is imminent, as the escape of the air immediately reduces the diameter of the wheel, causing the vehicle to swerve around it. At high speed the chance for counteracting the circling motion by the steering gear is small, and the vehicle usually lands upside down in a ditch. Fortunately, the rear tires are more likely to suffer than the front ones, being more heavily loaded and doing the traction work besides. It is interesting to note that delays and accidents due to these causes have become considerably lessened lately, but the perfect tire has not arrived yet.

**WOMEN AS EXPERT BILLIARDISTS.**—The report that a woman billiard player has appeared upon the Pacific coast was being commented upon the other day in one of the New York City billiard-rooms, and it brought forth the fact from an instructor in billiards who was present that many of the maids and matrons are no mean experts at billiards. More than ever has this season witnessed a turning toward the game. Bil-

liards has become a fad that the society women seem destined to follow this winter. Many of the wealthiest women find time every day to practice. And all of them are not novices, either. In the billiard-rooms of their homes they take lessons regularly, and if some of the fair players should appear in a public billiard-room, which they will not, they would make it interesting for many of the men who pride themselves on their skill at the game. Women seem to make shots by intuition that men have to study. They have a far more delicate touch than men, and when they get the ivories together can nurse them in a wonderfully skillful manner. There are a few society women in this city who, though they never play outside the privacy of their home or that of a friend, could win honors in a contest with any of the best amateur billiard players.

**FENCING AS A COLLEGE SPORT.**—At the recent meeting of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association the Massachusetts Institute of Technology applied for membership. Although its application was not acted upon favorably at the time, there is every indication that the Boston college will become a member of the association next year. The chief reason for refusing to admit a new member then was the fact that the present system of conducting the annual championship tournament would be upset, and it was too late in the season to make proper arrangements for additional entries. It is possible that Princeton also will apply for membership within the year, so that early next season both these new members may be elected, and possibly one or two others. With Princeton and the Massachusetts institute the association membership will be nine clubs. All are active in the college fencing world, every one holding dual meets and sending teams to the annual championship. Annapolis alone was unable to do this last year, but it was because the naval cadets were graduated somewhat earlier than usual, and it was impossible to pick a second good team.

**INTEREST IN THE POULTRY SHOW.**—The annual poultry show which was recently held in New York City was the largest ever held in the country, and showed conclusively that this yearly exhibition as an object-lesson is growing remarkably, and the interest taken in it is generally increasing. A number of big sales were made, while those who went simply for pleasure learned many things regarding barnyard fowls that surprised them. The enormous size of many of the common egg-laying hens was one of the notable features. Such big, healthy hens are seldom seen on the ordinary farm, and yet the exhibitors say that with a little care there is no reason why every farmer or gentleman gardener might not have almost as fine stock. The show was purely one of fine poultry, and the possibility of breeding and keeping chickens was kept well to the front. The cats and the pigeons excited the chief interest on the part of those who went solely to be amused.

**GOLF RULE DIFFICULTIES.**—No general demand for any further revision of golf rules has been made this season, the code that went into effect last year giving general satisfaction, although a number of details still remain in doubt. No matter how carefully the golf rules are modified, with a possible desire to cover every branch of the sport, exceptions will constantly arise where the exact rule does not cover the disputed point. The American golf rules are the same as in Great Britain, with a few special interpretations for certain features of the American game. The British comment on the new rules, for the St. Andrew's code was revised a year ago, possesses some features of interest for our own players, who strive to play golf and understand the rules at the same time. That the amendments make for improvement will scarcely be denied; that the code still falls short of perfection is merely to admit that even the leading members of the

royal and ancient club are mortal. Golf is generally admitted to be the most difficult game of the many whose essence consists in hitting a ball, and this, perhaps, may be held partly to account for the complex nature of its rules.

**IMPORTANT AUTOMOBILE SHOWS.**—Nothing demonstrates more surely the increasing popularity of the automobile, and the growing demand for it, than the many shows in leading cities devoted to exploiting that most modern of vehicles. These exhibitions are always largely attended, indicating a lively public interest in the various makes and their capabilities. The automobile show lately held in New York was more successful than any previous one, and the event now in progress at Philadelphia is ahead of the record there. Similar shows, with no doubt like satisfying results, are still to be held as follows: Chicago, February 6th to 13th; Detroit, February 15th to 20th; Cleveland, February 29th to March 5th; Buffalo, March 6th to 12th; Boston, March 14th to 19th. These affairs will enable a vast number of people intelligently to select the machines they desire for use in the coming summer.

**IMPROVED PLAY OF AMATEUR BILLIARDISTS.**—Those best acquainted with billiard methods have been somewhat amazed at the proceedings of the amateurs who are preparing for the coming national championship tournament of the new association that represents the merging of the old Amateur Athletic Union and the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. The games in the championship tournament will of course be at that favorite style so familiar in former events—the fourteen-inch balk-line game, with two counts allowed in balk. Heretofore the players have confined their practice to this style of billiards, but this year a new departure has been made, and all of the leading men are playing eighteen-inch balk-line, with two counts within the chalked squares. It is this that has caused some of the veterans to wonder, but the explanation is not a difficult one, because the additional space compels the amateur to stiffen his game, making his cushion-shots sure and giving a solidity to his nursing of the balls along the rail that will greatly assist him when he comes to play the game with the chalk line marked four inches nearer to the cushion.



W. C. FOWNES, JR., HIGHLAND CLUB, PITTSBURG, RUNNER-UP FOR THE FIRST CUP AT THE RECENT PINEHURST, N. C., INAUGURATION GOLF TOURNAMENT.—Morrow.



W. J. TRAVIS, THE AMATEUR CHAMPION, WINNER OF THE FIRST CUP IN THE RECENT INAUGURATION GOLF TOURNAMENT AT PINEHURST, N. C.—Morrow.





**DUSTIN FARNUM,**  
Who has met with popular approval in the title rôle of "The Virginian," at the Manhattan.  
McMichael & Gro.



SCENE IN ACT II. OF "THE VIRGINIAN," AT THE MANHATTAN.  
Players, from the left: Dustin Farnum, Agnes Ardeck, Scott Cooper, Harry Holliday, Frank Vail, and Joseph Maylon.—White.



**MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK,**  
The famous contralto, who makes her first New York appearance this season in a song recital at Carnegie Hall shortly.—Copyright, 1903, by Gesford.



**LILLIAN RUSSELL,**  
Who has been an important attraction at Weber & Fields'.—Byron.



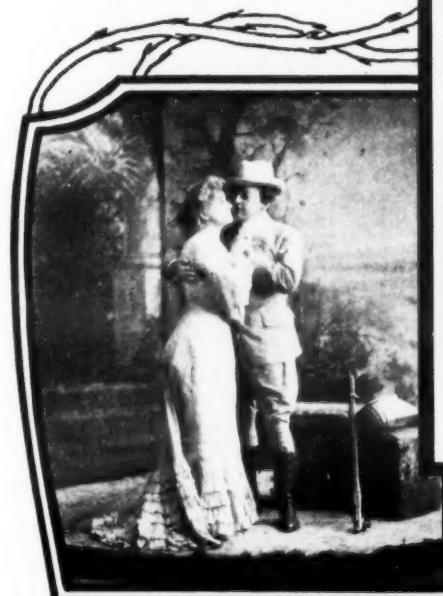
**ELSIE DE WOLFE,**  
Who plays one of the leading rôles in "The Other Girl," at the Criterion.—Ellis & Watery.



**AMELIA BINGHAM,**  
Who is presenting a new play, "Olympie," at the Knickerbocker.—McIntosh.



**EMMA CARUS**  
Singing the "Zanzibar" song, which is one of the hits of "The Medd and the Maid," at the Broadway.—Byron.



**ADELAIDE KEIM AND CHAUNCEY OLCOTT**  
In the successful Irish play, "Terence," at the New York.  
Morrison.



**OTIS SKINNER,**  
Who supports Miss Rehan, as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," at the Lyric.—Morrison.



**ADA REHAN**  
As Portia in her revival of "The Merchant of Venice."—Copyright by Aime Dupont.



**ALBERTINA BENSON**  
As the Moth Queen in "Babes in Toyland," at the Majestic.  
Byron.



"ON THE MISSISSIPPI," THE OPENING OF THE SECOND PART OF THE PROGRAMME OF DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS, AT THE VICTORIA.—Byron.



## DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL SUCCESSES IN NEW YORK.

PLAYERS AND SINGERS OF NOTE WHO ARE ENTERTAINING MIDWINTER AUDIENCES AT THE METROPOLIS.





## BOOKS AND AUTHORS

By La Salle A. Maynard



IN THE present state of public sentiment in America with regard to the Philippines and their government, we suppose it would be im-

possible for any man, however sincere, clear-sighted, broad-minded, and unprejudiced he might be, to write a book about the islands and their people, as they appear under the American administration, without cutting across the lines of some existing and still burning controversy and laying himself open to more or less of contradiction and dispute. Nevertheless it seems to us that of all books of recent years on the Philippines that have come to our notice there is none that by reason of its spirit and content gives less occasion for controversy than Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown's "The New Era in the Philippines," recently published by the Revell Company. It is not the work of a political apologist, nor of an alleged expert in colonial government, but of a thoughtful, earnest, high-minded American citizen, who has set down here in a clear, illuminative, and modest, yet most entertaining, way, a record of his personal observations in the Philippines during a recent sojourn there extending over several months. Dr. Brown's picture of the conditions in the Philippines since the American occupation, while being on the whole full of hope and encouragement, does not gloss over the dark and doubtful spots. He writes in heartiest commendation of the work of Governor Taft and his associates in the civil administration of the islands, and for the public-school system established there he has nothing but praise, saying of the teachers and officers, "As an American I am proud of them and of the superb service which they are rendering to the Filipinos and to the country."

PERHAPS THE darkest and most unhappy feature of the situation in the Philippines lies in the character of a large number of the American residents in the islands. It is Dr. Brown's impression, as it has been of other competent observers, that the good we have been doing among the native population in certain directions is in grave danger of being negated, if not destroyed, by the evil example set in the lives and conduct of thousands of adventurers and profligates who have drifted over to the islands from the States. He quotes the statement of General Davis that "scattered all over these islands, wherever there was or had been an army post, there was the worst lot of apostate American bums and blackguards to be found in any part of the globe," and declares that certain vices, such as drunkenness, gambling, and licentiousness, are more prevalent in the islands since the Americans came than they were before. He is careful to say that this vice and profligacy are not attributable wholly to the American soldiers—whom he describes as being, on the whole, a fine body of men—but much more to the scum and riffraff of our cities who have gone over there in search of plunder and adventure. Unless means are adopted to offset the demoralizing influence of these vicious characters Dr. Brown thinks that there is "grave danger that the notorious profligacy of the typical frontier towns and mining camps of the West a generation ago will be reproduced to our lasting disgrace and our vital injury in the Philippines." In his two concluding chapters, "The Real Philippine Question" and "The Type of Men Needed," Dr. Brown makes an eloquent and earnest appeal to the American people to rise up to the full measure of their duties and responsibilities toward the inhabitants of these islands. We heartily wish that these two chapters of Dr. Brown's book, if no others, might be read by every American citizen.

IT IS NOT often that a novelist takes his readers into his confidence to the extent that F. Marion Crawford does in connection with his "In the Heart of Rome" (Macmillan). In two little autobiographic notes he shows how the novel was built up. He tells us that he himself has seen, within not many years, a construction like the dry well in the Palazzo Conti of his story. It was discovered in the foundations of a Roman palace, between the cellars of which and the Tiber there was a communication. Down in the heart of Rome, among its ancient foundations, flowing in conduits the plan of which is unknown, are certain mysterious "lost waters." The rush of them is quite audible, but no one knows whence they come or whither they go. Upon the knowledge of this fact, and his recollection of the dry well he once saw discovered, Mr. Crawford

has based "In the Heart of Rome." Another element in it he owes to another recollection. When he was a boy there was accidentally found, and he was taken to see, in the court-yard of the Palazzo Righetti, concealed by a well-built vault, evidently constructed for the purpose in the foundations of the Theatre of Pompeii, a colossal statue of gilt bronze, which now stands in the Rotonda, in the Vatican Museum. It was an easy matter for him to place hidden treasure in the cellars of the Palazzo Conti, where already, for the purpose of his story, he had located the "lost waters." The reader will now be prepared to expect in "In the Heart of Rome" romance, adventure, intimate descriptions of Roman life, and lurid tragedy, all of which, save one, he will find. There is no tragedy. Everything ends as well as Sabina Conti deserves—and that is saying much, for she is an engaging heroine, drawn with all the charm that lies in Mr. Crawford's pencil.



HAZEL MARTYN (MRS. EDWARD LIVINGSTON TRUDEAU), THE ARTIST WHOSE "PORTFOLIO OF SKETCHES" HAS BEEN WELL RECEIVED.—Courtesy of A. C. McClurg & Co.

A VOLUME THAT will yield much pleasure and satisfaction to every lover of sacred song is the compilation entitled "Songs from the Hearts of Women," edited by Nicholas Smith and published by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago. The volume contains 100 famous hymns, each of which is accompanied with a brief biographical study or appreciation of the writer. The first hymn-writer brought under consideration is Madame Guyon, who wrote a great number of hymns, some of which have gone to the permanent enrichment of Christian hymnology. The list of writers includes a number still living, among these being Julia Ward Howe, Margaret Sangster, Fanny Crosby, Emily Huntington Miller, Sarah Doudney, and Mary A. Lathbury. Many interesting facts and incidents connected with these writers and their work are given. It is not generally known that Mrs. Elizabeth Charles, author of the famous story based on the life of Luther, "The Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family," was also the writer of several fine hymns. One of these, which deserves more general recognition than it has yet obtained in our church collections, is

entitled "Sympathy," and opens with these beautiful and suggestive lines:

"Is thy cruse of comfort  
wasting? Rise and share  
it with another,  
And through all the years of  
famine it shall serve thee  
and thy brother:

Love divine will fill thy store-house, or thy handful still renew;  
Scanty fare for one will often make a royal feast for two.  
For the heart grows rich in giving; all its wealth is living grain;  
Seeds which mildew in the garner, scattered, fill with gold the plain."

PROFESSOR CHARLES F. RICHARDSON, who holds the chair of English in Dartmouth College, has performed a valuable service for the youth of America in the volume of Daniel Webster's speeches which he has edited for their special use, the work being published by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. Among these speeches are included such masterpieces of forensic eloquence and true patriotic fervor as the two Bunker Hill Monument addresses, the reply to Hayne, the reply to Calhoun on the American navy, the speech before the New England Society in New York in 1843, in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims, and the Fourth-of-July speech at Washington, D. C., in 1851, on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of an addition to the Capitol. Other important and valuable features of the volume are E. P. Whipple's famous essay on Webster as a master of English style, Washington's Farewell Address, and the Declaration of Independence. Professor Richardson supplies a thoughtful and illuminative introduction to the volume, together with many explanatory and illustrative notes. To every student of oratory and every young American who would drink at the fountain of what is purest and best in the political life of the nation, this work is to be earnestly commended.

AS ALMOST every American is more or less of a financier—or takes himself to be one—there will certainly be a large constituency of readers for Amos K. Fiske's "The Modern Bank," announced for early publication by the Appletons. As Mr. Fiske is an expert authority on matters of this sort, the information which this forthcoming volume contains as to the methods by which business is done in the great banks of the day will be interesting as well as valuable.

IF THE biography of George Crabbe by Canon Ainger, recently issued by the Macmillan Company in their "English Men of Letters" series, serves to revive an interest among readers and students of poetry in the work of one of the first English realists and nature lovers, the service thus rendered will be of real value to present-day literature. Few people read Crabbe nowadays, and it is too much to hope that he can ever again come into general vogue; but his life and writings afford much that may be studied with profit. His "Tales of the Hall" constitute perhaps his finest work, and that which will yield the most pleasure and profit. His verse is rugged nearly always, and lacking in grace and melodic charm; but in power of description, in keenness of observation, in subtle feeling, he surpassed any poet of his generation. Canon Ainger's portraiture of Crabbe is the work of an appreciative student and a true biographer. It is just and sympathetic without being merely eulogistic.

IT MAY BE hard, quite impossible, in fact, for many to believe it, but there seems to be another side to the story of Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, of whose cruelty, heartlessness, and duplicity so much has been written and said. At all events, it is only of the brighter and more pleasing aspects of his life and daily conduct that we see and hear in Anna Bowman Dodd's "In the Palaces of the Sultan" (Dodd, Mead & Co.). All that Mrs. Dodd writes of the Sultan's apparent goodness is doubtless true enough, for this modern Nero has moments and occasions when a show of kindness and courtesy answers his purposes better than dagger thrusts and death orders. The author had the good fortune to visit the Sultan in company with General Horace Porter and his wife, and it is the general testimony that in the presence of distinguished visitors from other lands the Turkish ruler is a very model of urbanity and gracious hospitality, sometimes so impressing his guests with his kindness and generosity that they go away convinced that he has been a much maligned and misrepresented man. Mrs. Dodd does not record this as her impression, but simply tells us in her own entertaining and delightful way of the courtesies extended to her, and the wonderful things she saw in the royal palaces by the Bosphorus.

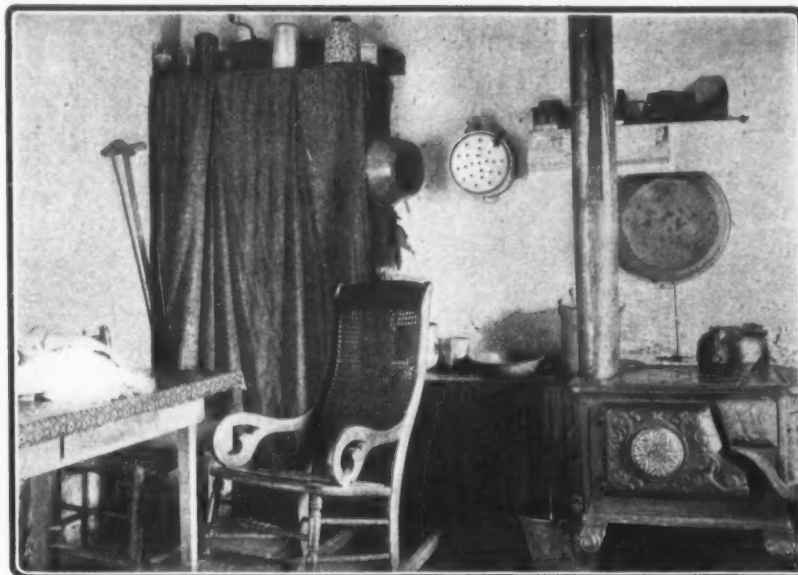


QUAINT OLD RECTORY IN WHICH THE REV. GEORGE CRABBE THE POET LIVED AT TROWBRIDGE, ENGLAND.—The Sphere.





SOD-HOUSE IN WESTERN KANSAS—TYPICAL SPECIMEN OF A STYLE OF STRUCTURE NOW FAST PASSING AWAY.



INTERIOR OF THE CURIOUS OLD KANSAS SOD-HOUSE CONVENIENTLY AND COMFORTABLY FITTED UP.

### PRIMITIVE HOME OF A SETTLER ON THE TREELESS PRAIRIE.

FARM-HOUSE IN KANSAS WHOSE WALLS ARE MADE OF SOD, AND WHICH IS AN EXCELLENT SHELTER FOR ITS INMATES.—Photographs by G. E. McColm.

### Ancient Tayles.

YE TRUTHFULLE DOGGE.



ONCE UPONNE a tyme there lived an Olde Dogge who was stricken with ye idea thatte itte was exceedynge wrong to telle a lie.

(Ye whych, my children, was ye right idea, & eke a seemlie one, though moste impracticable, God wot.)

"Beholde!" sedde ye Olde Dogge, within himselfe, "I wille henceforth & forever telle ye plaine, unvarnished truth, come whatte wille. Thus shalle I soon reform ye worlde & be blessed of alle!"

& he started uponne a long journey.

Atte laste he mette a thievish Manne & a Conceited Ass. These two engaged ye Olde Dogge in pleasant converse.

"& by ye way," sedde ye Manne, after they hadde passed ye time of day, "Thinkest thou notte thatte I am an exceedynge goode Manne? For I have heard thatte thou art engaged inne certain works of reform."

"Yea, brother," chimed inne ye Conceited Ass,

"& dost thou notte think my voice the sweetest ever, & my peculiar style of beauty ye verie model of æsthetic asininity?"

Now ye Olde Dogge might have passed both these off with a mere platitude, ye whych would have involved ye whitest of white lies. Butte he was fulle of zeal in hys new cause, & he would notte dodge ye issue.

"Egad, no!" he yelped, "Ye Manne is a thief, & ye voice of ye Ass is like unto an automobile explosion; & hys shape—"

Butte juste here ye Manne hitte ye Olde Dogge in ye eare with a brick, & ye Ass kycked hymme over ye fence.

"Alas!" whined ye Olde Dogge, as he leaned against a tree & dugge ye dust out of hys eyes, "verilie Truth & Veracity be good Dope; butte they be too hard on ye ribbes for ye Olde Dogge!" & he wobbled back home.

& thys is ye lesson we gather from ye storie of ye Olde Dogge:

First Bunch—Reform dependeth largely on ye reformer's ability to absorb punishment.

Second Wallop—Ye worlde loves reform—butte itte wants you to reform ye Other Fellow.

Third Swat—A lie is a lie; butte there are times whenne itte beateth Truth a mile.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

### Queer Sod-houses of the Prairies.

MANY OF the first settlers on the broad prairies of the West located at points where it was difficult, if not impossible, to procure house-building materials. There were no trees to draw on for timber, places of supply were distant, and the cost of transportation was prohibitive. So, driven by necessity, the homesteader cut the tough sod of his land into blocks, and from these reared for himself a rude, but sufficient, shelter. He provided it with doors and windows if he could, and he furnished its interior as well as his means permitted. Formerly the sod-house was a frequent feature in parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and other States, but owing to improved facilities for transportation and the cheapening of supplies the construction of this sort of dwelling has become nearly, or quite, a lost art, and only a few specimens remain to testify to the straits of the early settlers. One of the most notable of these structures stands in the vicinity of Bucklin, western Kansas. It was erected in 1886, but is still in a good state of preservation. While it was yet new a severe hailstorm swept over that section. The large hailstones destroyed the growing crops, killed birds and rabbits, and drilled many holes in the roof of the house. Repairs on the latter were made with sod alone.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

TWO EVENTS of interest to stockholders in corporations have recently occurred, one of these at the annual meeting of the American Sugar Refining Company, and the other in connection with the affairs of the American Ice Company. Both of the incidents signally illustrate the sublime audacity of those who control or seek control of corporations in these days, and the utter contempt with which the men of Wall Street regard the average stockholder. President Havemeyer had the assurance to say to the stockholders of the sugar company gathered at the annual meeting, that he did not propose that they should be given information regarding the profits and earnings of the concern, because he did not care to give his competitors information about the company's affairs.

He said there were 13,000 stockholders, and that "any information which they, as a body, ask for, the directors will at all times be ready to furnish," but that no information would be given to individual stockholders. This is a very clever scheme. How are 13,000 stockholders to act "as a body"? Secrecy enables Mr. Havemeyer and a few of his associates on the "inside" to make a handsome profit whenever the stock is a purchase, and a handsome one again whenever it is a sale. A few men—less than half a dozen of the 13,000 stockholders—are thus given opportunities to accumulate enormous wealth, while all the rest of the stockholders must gamble on what they hear, think, or believe. Did it ever occur to Mr. Havemeyer that these stockholders are partners in the sugar business, with equal rights with him or with any other partner to know what is going on? The marvel is that the stockholders to whom he made his impudent address sat so quietly and listened to it without chucking him out of the window or making him take it back.

Little less remarkable is the audacity of a couple of Wall Street promoters, in sending out what purports to be an appeal to stockholders of the American Ice Company, in the interests of the latter's welfare, for proxies at the coming meeting.

It may be set down as a fact that any man who will lie will steal; and if any one expects to win the favor of the stockholders of the American Ice Company by the methods of Wall Street fakirs he will and should fail. Fortunately for the stockholders they have been deceived too often, and suffered too much to bite at every bait dangled before them. They should attend the annual meeting on March 8th, and if they cannot attend, should send proxies to the stockholders' committee. I am told that an effort which promises to succeed is being made, with the approval of this committee, to name a board of directors that will include gentlemen of the highest standing in the financial world. There is hope that this plan will succeed, and if it does a new day of prosperity will surely dawn for a company which, had it been properly managed, would to-day be numbered among the best of the industrials.

"Candor": Preferred for one year.  
"D." Jacksonville, Fla.: All excellent.  
"B." Baltimore: Preferred for six months.  
"K." Brookline, Mass.: Ice, Marine, Transportation.  
"S. T." San Francisco: Telegram received, but only with initials. No name.

"C. V. H." Chicago: At the head of my department you will find the information you seek.

"J." Minneapolis: I know of no market, and doubt if you can sell. You are not on my preferred list.

"C. M." Hoboken, N. J.: I see nothing particularly attractive in Chic. Union Traction or Mexican Central.

"C. W." New York: Manipulation and an endeavor to break the price and buy it in cheaper had much to do with the decline in Ice.

"R." Berlin, N. H.: Subscription continued for three months. I am not favorably impressed with Con. Mercur, and regard the management as not entirely unselfish.

"W." Michigan: Purchasers of Steel preferred, around par, must simply wait for the best opportunity to escape loss. I doubt if the stock will reach that figure again.

"New Company," McKeesport: 1. Any lawyer will give you the title of such a book, or, better yet, show you one. 2. It is a legal question that I cannot decide. All depends upon the statutes of your State.

"Snip," Rome, N. Y.: Preferred for one year. A profit is always a good thing to take, but if you have it for investment, and the management continues on an efficient basis, you should get much more for it later on.

"T." Freeland, Penn.: I am averse to Mexican investments. No one can tell what the result of the death of President Diaz might be; many think a revolution would follow, which would jeopardize all small industrial propositions.

"J. K." Johnston: Preferred for three months. I do not regard them favorably. For investment, take something with greater merit and stability—a good bond, for instance, or a preferred stock. These will not net you so much, nor will they give you worryment.

"E. S." Harrisburg, Penn.: 1. The quotations on the Baltimore stocks you mention can be obtained from Mackubin, Goodrich & Co., brokers, Stock Exchange building, Baltimore. 2. The United Electric Light and Power 4 1-2s are a fair investment at prevailing prices.

"S." Bristol, Tenn.: 1. Report sent. 2. The New York Mail and Express, one cent a copy, will give you, every afternoon, complete transactions of the stock market during the day and the closing prices. The Evening Sun, at the same price, covers the same field.

"K." Portland, Me.: 1. The guarantee of Metropolitan is not as good as that of Manhattan. 2. The Steel bonds at 70 are cheaper than Steel preferred at 56, and safer. 3. If a dividend-payer, a year or two years hence, Ice preferred would no doubt sell higher.

"K." Dayton, O.: 1. Earnings of Reading indicate that the property is on a much better basis. How long earnings will continue to improve is conjectural. I would cover at the first favorable opportunity. 2. Its information is very often inspired by speculators making a market for stocks, and is far from unbiased.

"P." Monmouth, Ill.: 1. Great Western common has had a very serious decline from the high prices of the boom and looks speculatively attractive. The preferred stocks ahead of it, however, have more merit. 2. Have nothing to do with the offer of the Consolidated Trading Company, if you are looking for an investment.

"L." Troy, N. Y.: The proxy sent you, signed by Greenough and Hudson, has not the approval of the stockholders' committee of the American Ice Co. Strike out the names it contains and send the proxy to the chairman of the stockholders' committee, at the Holland House, New York, and he will send you a blank proxy to take its place.

"C." Washington: 1. Yes, if the property is well managed. 2. In a presidential year, coupled with an era of depression and following a period of high prices, lower rather than higher prices all around may be anticipated. The general belief is that the lowest prices of the year will come in October if there is fear of a change in the administration at Washington.

"E." New Hartford, N. Y.: Preferred for three months. 1. War is always destructive to financial and commercial interests. An eastern outbreak would no doubt injure our cotton market, but it would add enormously to demands on our coal, provision, and possibly iron markets. It would lead to the sale of our securities abroad and the calling in of loans. On the whole, it would be unfavorable in the end. 2. Spencer Trask & Co., Pine and William streets, New York.

"S. St." New York: 1. You are right in refusing to send your Ice proxies to the Greenough-Hudson committee. It is a cheeky proceeding on their part to ask for them, considering the large claim they have against the company. Send your proxy only to the stockholders' committee, headed by John A. Schleicher, New York, chairman. 2. You must have the stock put in your name on the company's books.

"A." Lewiston, Me.: 1. I am not impressed with Southern Railway common around 21. The earnings hardly show dividends for the preferred. 2. While bull tips on Erie common are being circulated, the stock fluctuates as if some one were unloading it. The second preferred is safer for a long pull. Rumors are repeated that Erie may be benefited by a new transcontinental alliance if the Northern Securities' decision is adverse to the latter. 3. Mexican Central is a subject of too much manipulation to make me regard it with favor. 4. Note advices from week to week.

"S." Denver, Col.: Preferred for one year. I would not sacrifice my Steel preferred at present low prices, unless I could make an exchange that would promise to get me out whole. Some holders sold Steel preferred recently and bought the same number of shares in Soc common, then selling at the same price. They did this because they regarded the railroad stock as a better thing to hold than an industrial, although the former is only on a 4 per cent. basis, while Steel pays 7 per cent., though not earning it in these dull times.

"K." New Castle, Penn.: 1. You ought to escape loss on your Republic Steel preferred if the iron market has any kind of strength this year. Improvements on the property have cost almost as much as the entire issue of the preferred is selling at. 2. The enormous issue of bonds projected by the Rock Island must stand ahead of the common shares, and leave little or nothing for dividends on the latter. As a non-dividend-payer it is worth no more than other stocks of its class, including Chic. Gt. Western, Chic. Terminal, Wis. Central, and Wabash common. 3. Amalgamated is too close a proposition for me to advise short sales of it. The scale may be turned any day by a combination with the Heinz interests. 4. Wabash B debentures are the best of the Wabash securities to hold.

Continued on page 92.



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5,000 Josephine G. & C.,  
500 Para Rubber,  
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2,500 Hidden Fortune.**WILL BUY**20 Marconi Wireless,  
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200 Little Louise,  
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5,000 Nat. Con. Oil,  
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**Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.**

Continued from page 91.

"H." Fall River, Mass.: Yes.  
"K." New Britain, Conn.: Yes.  
"Peconic," N. Y.: Answer by mail.  
"L." Corinth, Miss.: I know of none.  
"T." Tupper Lake: Preferred for one year.  
"H." Wyandot, Ill.: Preferred for three months.  
"G." Brooklyn, N. Y.: Preferred for six months.  
"S." Bethlehem, Penn.: Have nothing to do  
with it."B." Towanda, Penn.: Preferred for three  
months.  
"V." Detroit, Mich.: Stock market manipulation  
to depress it.  
"C. W. M." Milwaukee: Anonymous communi-  
cations not answered."B." Baltimore: Your inquiry is not clear.  
What stock do you mean?  
"Kent," Gloversville, N. Y.: Preferred. Nothing  
is known of it on Wall Street.Rock Island, "Minneapolis": Send *nom de plume*  
whenever you write. Answer was wired."M." Uniontown, Penn.: A profit is always a good  
thing to take. Since you wrote, you have a profit."M." Rutland, Vt.: Preferred for six months.  
Manhattan for investment. Other for speculation."G. H. H." New York: I am not favorably im-  
pressed by the proposition as a gilt-edged invest-  
ment."Laona," Fredonia, N. Y.: 1. I think well of the  
U. P. convertible 4s. 2. They are not dear. 3. I  
would."A. L. A." Cincinnati: I have repeatedly said  
that this is not a market in which to trade on a 5 per  
cent. margin."W." Providence, R. I.: Preferred for three  
months. I would not sacrifice my Rock Island com-  
mon at a loss."Uno," Deep River, Conn.: I do not see why it  
should. The greater the competition for control,  
the more the demand for the stock."Newton," Mass.: You must be a subscriber at  
the home office to be entitled to a place on my pre-  
ferred list. I have no "common list.""T." Pittsburg: Preferred for three months.  
Greene Con. Copper sold last year as high as 27 and  
as low as 19 3/4. All regular brokers will buy curb  
stocks for you."S. J. W." Chicago: 1. The best investment  
would be a gilt-edged bond or preferred stock. It  
would only net you about 4 per cent. 2. Know  
nothing about it."D. S. K." New York: I do not see how you can  
be "frozen out"; but it might be advisable to ac-  
cept the merger and make the best of it. I do not  
think much of the proposition."F. W. R." New York: I have asked the chair-  
man of the stockholders' committee of the Amer-  
ican Ice Co. to send you a copy of the report, as re-  
quested. His address is John A. Schleicher, Holland  
House, New York."Old Forge," N. Y.: 1. I have frequently given  
the reasons why I think so. 2. The number on your  
paper indicates the number with which subscription  
expires. 3. Cotton Oil is not particularly attractive  
at present prices."W." Philadelphia: 1. Not very far, judging  
from the purchases of insiders. 2. The stockhold-  
ers' report indicated that the property of the com-  
pany showed a value for Amer. Ice preferred at  
present of about \$50 a share."F." Bozeman, Mont.: 1. Report sent. 2. Re-  
public Steel preferred at present prices represents  
only about what has been paid for improvements on  
the property. For this reason some regard it as a  
good speculative purchase."Vendome," My article is written a week ahead  
of the date of the paper's publication. It takes over  
a week to get out a number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY  
because of the large edition and the care with  
which the printing must be done."K." Bethlehem, Penn.: 1. I do not regard them  
with much favor. 2. I would not buy Erie, Southern  
Railway, and Wabash preferred, or anything else on  
a 3-point margin, in a market subject to such fluc-  
tuations. 3. Do not advise on grain."F." Hoboken, N. J.: 1. No; the new board of  
directors will be elected at the annual meeting in  
March. 2. Your last year's proxy is not effective.  
3. Not necessarily. In case of a contest for control  
in the open market it would help it."X. Y. Z." So. Glens Falls: The decline in Union  
Bag and Paper is no doubt due to increasing com-  
petition. I am unable to get at the earnings, but  
the stock does not act right. I would rather have  
Ice common than Union Bag common."Jack," New York: 1. Your previous inquiries  
were answered and replies sent you. 2. Chicago  
and Alton is a great railroad, and the shares were in  
much better demand before its obligations were so  
enormously increased. If you buy either take the  
preferred."E. F." New York: Preferred for six months.  
1. National Lead preferred is in good shape to earn  
its dividends, but at 100 looks too high. I would  
rather have Continental Tobacco preferred. 2. If  
you bought it for speculation, sell. If for invest-  
ment, hold."S." Rochester: 1. The hands of bond brokers  
are full of securities awaiting a market. I see no  
reason to expect a general advance under such cir-  
cumstances, no matter if money continues easier. 2.  
Do not advise on wheat. 3. Watch weekly advices.4. I doubt it.  
"W. L." New York: No one knows what the  
earnings of the International Mercantile Marine Co.  
are excepting J. P. Morgan's inside crowd. The  
shares are trusted, and there are evidences that  
when they are unloaded on the public it will be at  
higher than prevailing prices."L. A." New Orleans: The Texas Pacific first  
5s, Southern Railway first 5s, Cent. of Ga. first 5s,  
the Reading gen. 4s, the B. and O. first 4s, the U. P.  
first 4s, the S. P. collateral trust 4s, and L. and N.  
unified 4s are all good bonds. Kan. City Southern  
3s and the U. P. convertible 4s also have merit."C." Scranton, Penn.: I only speak of N. Y.  
Transportation and International Mercantile Marine  
as purely speculative stocks. They are in the same  
class as other cheap industrials like American Ice,  
and U. S. Realty common. As developments occur  
I will make them public."S. S. S." Mass.: You can send me the Ladue  
proxy, crossing out the names and leaving it blank,  
and I will see if it can be utilized in the interests of  
the stockholders. Every stockholder of the com-  
pany should attend the annual meeting and make it  
hot for a reckless and improvident management."E. H." Philadelphia: The circular of the di-  
rectors of the American Ice Co., reciting the fact  
that Mr. Greenough, who is asking for proxies, has  
a claim against the company for \$250,000, which the  
company repudiates, is authentic. I would send my  
proxy to the stockholders' committee, headed by  
John A. Schleicher, Holland House, New York."G." Greenwich, Conn.: Preferred for six  
months. 1. While no dividends are in sight for Ice  
common, the stock will be favorably affected if  
dividends are resumed on the preferred. 2. It is no  
secret that inside interests were large buyers of the  
preferred from 20 upwards, some of them at recent  
high figures."McG." Chicago: 1. I can only repeat what I  
previously said about the stock. 2. The B. and O.  
first 4s around par are safe. So are the N. P. prior  
lien 4s and the U. P. first 4s. Reduced earnings  
would hardly affect these securities. 3. The West  
Shore 4s, Manhattan Railway con. 4s, and Minn. St.  
P. and S. S. M. first 4s all have real merit."M. E. S." Boston: 1. National Biscuit common  
is the only one of the cheap industrials on your list  
now paying dividends. Therefore I would give it  
preference. 2. U. S. Realty common, N. Y. Trans-  
portation, and International Mercantile Marine are  
all cheap speculative industrials. 3. I would rather  
buy the Steel bonds than either class of the stock."M." Norwich, N. Y.: Preferred for six months.  
1. The B. and O. prior lien 3 1/2s, U. P. first 4s, B. and**OUR NEW****DIVIDEND CALENDAR****IS NOW READY***Sit right down and write for a copy***Mallett & Wyckoff**

(the Stock Brokers)

**of Ten Wall Street**O. gold 4s, L. and N. unified 4s, and N. P. joint 4s  
are all fairly good bonds, especially the first named.  
2. Glad you profited by my advice. I regard the  
Steel 5 per cents. around 70 as a fair speculation.  
The Norfolk and Western con. 4s are a good bond of  
the quality."P." Chicago: 1. The new issue of Rock Island  
bonds is not a bull card for the outstanding 4s;  
quite the contrary. 2. There is so much mystery  
about this issue that conservative financiers are not  
pleased with it. No one knows precisely what its  
purpose is, unless it be to carry some of the heavy  
load that the speculative management has placed  
upon the property."T." Franklin, N. C.: Preferred for three  
months. 1. Southern Railway common does not look  
like an investment at present prices, nor even like  
a good speculation, if the earnings of the road are  
correctly given. 2. Steel common around 10 is re-  
garded by some as cheap, but of course it is a long  
way from dividends. 3. Note weekly advices. 4.  
That is for my readers to decide."G. H. H." New York: 1. Yes. 2. Everything  
in such a concern depends upon the integrity and  
industry of the management. Some strong names  
are among the directorate, and others that do not  
add weight to it. 3. I can only say in answer to the  
rest of your inquiries that at this time I am not fa-  
vorably impressed by new banks, trust companies,  
or fiscal institutions of any character."L. R. R." Chicago: 1. There appears to be  
little fear of such a contingency. The stockholders  
of the American Ice Company, if they stand to-  
gether, can control it at the next annual meeting.They will be unwise to send proxies to the Green-  
ough committee, which has sent out a request for  
proxies at an unusually early date, no doubt to head  
off the stockholders' committee. 2. Report sent."J. R." Ottawa: 1. Chic. Terminal has a very  
valuable property, and it is constantly increasing in  
value, but it is heavily over-capitalized, and there  
are signs that an effort has been made to manipulate  
the price to higher figures. 2. I would average up  
on each decline as soon as it is understood whether  
the management is to be continued on a business  
basis. The announcement, I am told, may shortly  
be expected."S." Rome, N. Y.: 1. You can safely return the  
stock to your broker by registered letter, which will  
cost very little, and have it put in your own name,  
as it should be. Don't let the broker retain the vot-  
ing power. It belongs to you, and not to him.Brokers have a way of trading around with these  
proxies to assist each other. If there is any trading  
to be done, do it yourself. 2. They appear to be do-  
ing a large business."F." Troy, N. Y.: 1. If the 'Frisco second pre-  
ferred were sure of its 4 per cent. dividends, it would  
hardly sell at 41. 2. If stockholders retain control  
of the American Ice Company, and are able to do so  
well this year as was done last, it will mean ulti-  
mately the resumption of dividends and higher  
prices. 3. A revival in the iron trade would ad-  
vance T. C. I. No one can prognosticate the future.Your letter to me contained no address, hence failure  
to mail reply."Alex." Danville, Penn.: 1. The earnings of the  
Colo. and Southern are liable to suffer in the grow-  
ing period of depression. The stocks are not invest-  
ments, and I would not hold them for that purpose.  
2. I do not recognize the name. 3. The circular to  
the stockholders of the Amer. Ice Company, sent by  
John Greenough and others, does not emanate from  
the stockholders' committee, and I am informed that  
it has not their approval, although it is so worded as  
to lead to that inference."W." Richmond, Va.: 1. It is always well to buy  
at the lowest price, but it is impossible to tell when  
that is reached. Therefore purchases on reactions  
are usually safe. 2. I think well of So. Pacific, but  
no one knows what insiders may do regarding its  
earnings or dividends. 3. I do not regard Steel com-  
mon as having more worth or merit than Amer. Ice  
common. 4. The recent declaration of a dividend on  
Amer. Smelting common did not advance the stock.There is no reason why the shares should sell higher.  
5. The first named for a long pull."L. R. R." Chicago: Preferred for one year. 1.  
I see no reason why it should. 2. I have no doubt  
that the favorable report on American Ice, indicat-  
ing the preposterous nature of rumors of a re-  
ceivership, added largely to the demand for the  
stock, especially from shareholders who desire toeven up and make the cost of their shares average  
much less than the high price of their original pur-  
chases. I do not know anything about rumors of  
Tammany interests making a new alliance with the  
concern, and doubt them very much."Anxious," Toledo: 1. The decline in American  
Ice was engineered by a pool that had bid the price  
up sharply to make a quick turn. The demand for  
the stock was so large that the price rose more rap-  
idly than they expected, and they proceeded to take  
their profit, hoping to buy it in lower on the report  
they are circulating that at the annual meeting in  
March a floating debt of half a million will be shown.  
No doubt this is true, as the company has borrowed  
that amount to harvest its ice crop this winter, but  
every dollar of it is represented by ice in the houses  
which will be worth from five to ten times what it  
cost when summer comes. Every large corporation  
is a heavy borrower. The Ice company proved by  
its record last year that it was able to pay off more  
than a million dollars of floating debt in a few good  
months. If it does as well this summer, and I be-  
lieve it will do better, it will pay off every obligation  
and leave a handsome surplus for the shareholders.  
2. Don't sign the proxy sent you by the Wall Street  
brokers. Stockholders intend to make a united fight  
to sustain their committee at the next annual meet-  
ing.

Continued on page 93.

**American Goods in India.**BRITISH INDIA is one of the coun-  
tries of the Orient where American  
trade has suffered most seriously for  
want of proper steamship communi-  
cation. England, of course, controls the  
bulk of its trade, but Germany, France,  
Austria, and Italy have each lines of  
steamships running directly to Indian  
ports, and are thus securing some share  
of the trade. American agencies and  
branch houses, under the American man-  
agement in India, can be numbered on  
the fingers of one hand; while Germany  
numbers her commercial houses, under  
the management of well-trained staffs,  
by dozens, and "Made in Germany" has  
become a by-word. In spite of all ob-  
stacles, however, American goods in  
large quantities and by sheer force of  
merit find their way into British India.  
The American manufacturers who are  
selling goods successfully in India are  
those who have placed their agents and  
branch houses there permanently. The  
American bicycle has been on the Indian  
market for some years, and is quite pop-  
ular. The American automobile is con-  
siderably in demand, and would meet  
with a good trade if it were pushed prop-  
erly. The American sewing-machine and  
clock are great favorites. Our consul at  
Bombay, Mr. Fee, says that the man  
who establishes an American shoe store  
in Bombay, handling exclusively Ameri-  
can shoes, "has a fortune assured him,"  
especially if he comes before the Ger-  
mans have adopted the American last  
and have flooded the market with an  
American shoe "made in Germany."**EGYPTIAN  
DEITIES****No Better Turkish Cigarette can be made****CORK TIPS  
OR PLAIN****Look for Signature  
of S. ANARGYROS**



## Sulphur Baths

The only fine toilet soap that contains enough pure sulphur to produce an effective sulphur bath is Glenn's Sulphur Soap. With warm water it makes a copious lather.

Be sure and get the genuine  
**Glenn's Sulphur Soap**

25c. a cake at all drug stores, or mailed for 30c. by THE C. N. CRITTENTON CO., 115 Fulton St., New York.  
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50 cts.

The most needed book ever printed for people who order whiskey by mail, is our 16-page pamphlet "Inside Facts." A revelation. Free.

Marion County Distillery Co.,  
Louisville, Ky.

THERE is hardly an article of domestic use in this country better known or more familiar to housekeepers than "Baker's Chocolate" in a blue wrapper with a yellow label. The high reputation and constantly increasing sales of this article have led to imitations on a very extensive scale. To distinguish their product from these imitations, Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., have inclosed their pound packages in a new envelope or case of stiff paper, different from any other package. The color of the case is the same shade of deep blue heretofore used on the Baker packages, and no change has been made in the color (yellow) and design of the label. On the outside of the case the name of the manufacturer is prominently printed in white letters. On the back of every package a colored lithograph of the trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatière," sometimes called the "Chocolate Girl," is printed. Vigorous proceedings will be taken against any one imitating the package.

## WILL MAKE HAIR GROW!



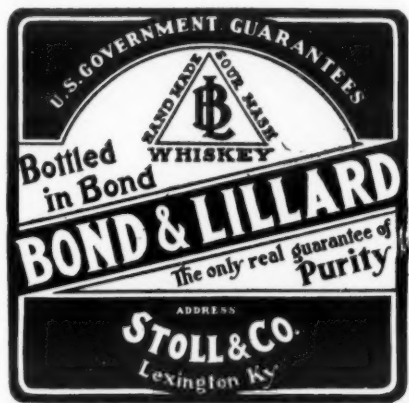
### Evans Vacuum Cap

This appliance will massage the scalp and force a free circulation of blood to the hair follicles. It will stop hair from falling out and restore a normal growth where live follicles exist. The cap is used ten minutes twice a day and the effects are pleasant from the very beginning. Sold on 30 days' trial. Call on or address Evans Vacuum Cap Co., St. Louis Office, Fullerton Bldg.; New York Office, 1300 Broadway.

NOTE: To those who find it convenient to call at our offices we will give a sufficient number of demonstrations free, to satisfy them as to the merit of this appliance.

## No End to Desire.

If you could have everything you wish for, what do you suppose you would wish for next?



## Pennsylvania Railroad Tour

TO CALIFORNIA AND NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS.

A PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED tour to Southern California will leave New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, by special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, on February 11th. The route of the tour will be via New Orleans, stopping at that point three days to witness the Mardi Gras festivities. The special train will be continued through to Los Angeles, from which point tourists will travel independently through California and on the return trip.

The special train in which the party will travel from New York to Los Angeles will be composed of high-grade Pullman equipment, and will be in charge of a Pennsylvania Railroad Tourist Agent.

The round-trip rate, \$250, covers transportation and all expenses on the special train to Los Angeles, including a seat for the Mardi Gras Carnival. From Los Angeles tickets will cover transportation only, and will be good to return at any time within nine months, via any authorized transcontinental route, except via Portland, for which an additional charge of \$15.00 is made.

For complete details and further information, apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agent, No. 263 Fifth Avenue, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Penn.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 92.

"C." Binghamton, N. Y.: Preferred for six months.

"R." Berlin, N. H.: I write only for LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"M." Valley Falls, N. Y.: Nothing known of it in Wall Street.

"R." Berlin, N. H.: Thank you; but it was against my rule.

"A. H." Oakland, Cal.: 1. Manipulation entirely. 2. It does not look like it.

"B." Allentown, N. J.: 1. Do not recommend them. 2. Do not advise on wheat.

"E." Seaford, Del.: Pay no attention to it until you hear from the genuine committee.

"Investor." No. Brookfield, Mass.: No authentic report available. Take little stock in Lawson.

"B." Brooklyn: Texas Pacific offers speculative opportunities for a quick turn whenever the market strengthens.

"C." Hartford, Conn.: Preferred for one year. Yes; hold your leather and rubber common. Would not sacrifice Pennsylvania at present. Note weekly suggestions.

"C." Worcester, Mass.: You are right about the value of the Ladue mining property, but there will not be much left of it unless stockholders unite and come to its rescue.

"B." Naugatuck, Conn.: You must be a subscriber at the home office at full subscription rate of \$4 per year to have a place on my preferred list. See note at head of this department.

"B." Montana: 1. Spencer Trask & Co., William and Pine streets, are members of the New York Stock Exchange, in excellent standing. 2. Note weekly advices. 3. Simply sign your name to the stock, and have a witness sign it also.

"Reader." Chicago: 1. Box Board does not look attractive even at present prices. 2. You ought not to have. 3. Unless its earnings improve, yes. 4. I am told so. 5. The re-election of the present administration should give a better market next fall.

"M." Murphysboro, Ill.: 1. No; I am against the scheme of Wall Street brokers to grab control of the American Ice Company. 2. You are entitled to your voting proxies. I would ask for them and give them to the stockholders' committee. 3. Yes.

"Ranier." Wash.: Preferred for three months. 1. The price speedily recovered. It might be well to wait for another fluctuation. 2. Rock Island common seems to be in demand whenever it approximates 20, though no further talk of dividends is heard.

"B. S. K." Cleveland: Preferred for three months. 1. Report mailed. 2. Not unless the entire market recedes. 3. Hold your B. R. T. until you can sell without loss. 4. It pays no dividends. 5. I would cover my L. and N. at the first favorable opportunity.

"X. Y. Z." Thomaston, N. Y.: Preferred for three months. 1. Have nothing to do with it. 2. The lowest prices this year, as conditions now are, are expected just preceding the presidential election. Many believe they will be lower than the prices of last year.

"L. X. L." Augusta, Ga.: Preferred for three months. 1. Rumor prevails that the Corn Products common dividends will be continued. No inside information available. 2. Cheap speculative risks are U. S. Realty common, N. Y. Transportation, and American Ice common.

"E. W. B." Bayonne, N. J.: Preferred for three months. 1. I advised the purchase of Minn. St. P. and S. S. M., or "Soo," common, when it was selling around 56. Those of my readers who bought it made a good profit. It pays dividends and has merit. 2. Amer. Car and Foundry preferred does not commend itself to me. Earnings have shown a serious decline.

"P." Derry Station, Penn.: 1. A little less than \$15,000,000 American Ice preferred stock is outstanding. Par value \$100. 2. The number of stockholders has shown a large increase of late. 3. No doubt an effort will be made to depress the stock by those who seek to purchase it for the voting power at the March annual meeting. 4. Yes, if an honest management is continued.

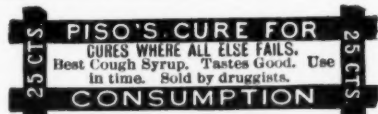
"C. H." New York: Preferred for three months. After a stock has sustained a severe loss, and especially if it has merit, the safest way is to even up on declines. Chic. Union Traction common has not escaped all its legal tribulations, but there must be some equity in it and value in the franchise. In very low-priced securities there is always danger of a reorganization, which usually means an assessment.

"W." Syracuse, N. Y.: 1. I would pay no attention to the request for your ice proxies sent by John Greenough and others. Mr. Greenough has a heavy claim against the company, which he wishes to have settled. 2. If the Greenough or any other interests want to take control of the American Ice Company let them go into the market and buy it. In that event they will have to pay more than present prices for the stock—a good deal more, in my judgment. All my advices indicate that the stockholders are determined not to give up their proxies to any one but their friends.

NEW YORK, January 21st, 1904. JASPER.

## Our German Customers.

OUR CONSULAR representative at Hamburg, Germany, Mr. W. Bardel, in writing of American manufactures in his district, says that, small as the direct trade for American goods seems to be, one cannot go into a large manufacturing plant without finding a fair percentage of American machinery, and every up-to-date farmer uses agricultural implements made in the United States. Enter a fine office or counting-house and one will almost surely find American desks—all the office furniture American in many cases; while hardware stores handle a number of American tools and household goods. Much could be done, Mr. Bardel thinks, toward increasing the sales of American goods if the different emporiums handling the same were nearer to the consumers. American shoes, although more expensive than those of German make, are well liked on account of their superior shape and workmanship, but few people care to have them sent to them from a distance. It is safe to predict, says the consul, that the dealer in American shoes who can supply the masses in their homes, and at fair prices will do a large business.



This half-tone reproduction of "Summer Flowers" only partially conveys the beauty and design of the lithographed plaques.

The four Season Plaques (containing no advertising) and the Calendar Plaque make beautiful and artistic decorations.

## The Anheuser-Busch Art Plaques

With Calendar Plaque for 1904

AT GREAT expense, Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n has secured from the brush of the celebrated color artist, A. Von Beust, a series of magnificent oil paintings, representing the artist's conception of the four seasons. These are reproduced with splendid fidelity as to detail and coloring, in the form of four plaques, "Spring Breezes," "Summer Flowers," "Autumn Rhythms," "Winter Winds," and an additional plaque containing the twelve monthly calendars for 1904. The five plaques are each 12 inches in diameter, lithographed in the highest style of art, fourteen printings on finest ivory china-finished cardboard with relief embossing, giving the effect of hammered metal rims.

The five plaques will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25c. in money or stamps sent to the Malt-Nutrine Dept., Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A.

**Malt-Nutrine** A food in liquid form easily assimilated by the weakest stomach. Invaluable to nursing mothers and feeble children, gives appetite, health and vigor to the weak and ailing. Sold by druggists and grocers.

## ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

## THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK.

HENRY B. STOKES, - President.

Total Payments to Policyholders Since Organization and Amount Now Held For Their Benefit

**\$69,987,665.99**

### RECEIPTS IN 1903.

For Premiums..... \$2,459,224.05  
For Interest and Rents..... 862,282.65

### DISBURSEMENTS IN 1903.

For claims by death, and matured endowments..... \$3,321,506.70  
Return to Policyholders (dividends, annuities and surrendered policies)..... \$1,437,859.67  
351,036.75

Total Payments to Policyholders..... \$1,788,896.42  
Taxes, Commissions and all other expenses..... 1,034,830.15

### ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1904.

United States and other Bonds and Stocks owned by Company..... \$3,662,406.90  
Bonds and Mortgages, first lien..... 5,801,410.00  
Loans on Stocks and Bonds..... 630,849.04  
Real Estate owned by Company..... 5,522,982.71  
Loans and Liens on Policies in force..... 1,374,316.83  
Cash in Bank and on hand..... 270,040.15  
Net Deferred Premiums and Premiums in Course of Collection..... 267,185.71  
Interest due and accrued, and all other assets..... 278,033.73

### LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (as Computed by New York Insurance Department)..... \$15,825,508.00  
All other liabilities..... 102,286.38

**Surplus \$1,879,430.69**

We, the undersigned, a Committee elected by the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company to examine the accounts of the Company, hereby certify that we have carefully examined in detail the assets of the Company, and that they are correctly shown in the foregoing statement. The liabilities shown include the reserve on policies in force as calculated and certified to by the New York Insurance Department.


WALTER C. STOKES,  
EDWARD S. RAPALLO.

SIMEON FORD,  
E. V. Z. LANE, } Committee.

### GROWTH IN LAST FIVE YEARS.

GAIN IN SURPLUS, \$326,522 GAIN IN INSURANCE WRITTEN, \$7,263,842  
GAIN IN ASSETS, \$2,268,499 GAIN IN INSURANCE IN FORCE, \$15,475,542  
GAIN IN INCOME, \$766,537





**Purity and Maturity**

Unite in making the superior quality of

# Hunter Whiskey

**Superb Flavor, Mellow and Rich**

Sold at all first class cafes and by jobbers.  
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

## TWO VALUABLE BOOKS

**Management of Private Corporations**

Brilliant of corporation ideas written to meet the wants of all who wish pointers on organization of corporations and their proper management. It is invaluable to those who hold stock in any corporation, or who contemplate investing. It treats of organization, stockholders' and directors' meetings, accounts, records, officers' duties, etc.

**Price, \$2.50, express prepaid.**

**Corporation Hand Book**

Shows the advantages of a corporation over an individual, or firm. Indispensable to officers of corporations.

Send for synopsis, mailed free.

**Price, \$2.00.**

Send for sample pages of Cox's Business Books, Cox's Insurance Record, Cox's Doubtful Account Ledger, Cox's Freight Claim Record, Cox's Bills Payable and Bills Receivable, Cox's Draft Ticker, sent on approval to any one.

**W. E. COX & CO.,**  
Trowbridge, Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**German-American Genealogical Researches.**

First-class German Genealogist offers himself for Genealogical Researches for American Families of German origin. Small commissions respectfully declined. Correspondence: English, French or German. References and Terms on Application. Stephan Kekule von Stradonitz, LL.D., Ph. D., 16 Marienstrasse, Gross-Lichterfelde (Germany).

**Relieved Him of His Pulse.**

"My!" exclaimed the doctor, "you've hardly any pulse to-day."

"Well, don't you remember, doctor," replied the patient, "you took it when you were here yesterday?"

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY**

TO THE South AND California

Route of the world-renowned Southern's Palm Limited

NEW YORK TO ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. SUNSET LIMITED ANNEX NEW YORK TO NEW ORLEANS

In connection with Sunset Limited to California

Two other Pullman equipped trains to Florida and all Southern Resorts

Dining Car Service unequalled. Special attention paid to this department.

Seals served from Southern Railway Dining Cars equal to high-class Hotel Service. Excursion Rates.

Schedules, Information and Reservations furnished by

Boston Office, No. 228 Washington St.,  
GEO. C. DANIELS, N. E. P. Agt.  
New York Office, No. 271 and 185 B'way,  
ALEX. S. THWATE, Eastern P. Agt.  
W. A. TURK, S. H. HARDWICK, Gen. Pass. Agt.,  
P. T. M., Washington, D. C.

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

IT IS a part of my duty and my business to read the publications of the day representing many lines of thought and endeavor, religious, political, literary, commercial, and financial, and I am free to say that in none of them do I find so much evidence of earnest, honest, persistent, unremitting effort to get ahead in the world, so much genuine zeal in well-doing, so much intelligent and high-minded purpose, so much of the hopeful and conquering spirit, as in the literature published in the interests of life insurance. There is never any lukewarmness here, no timidity, no half-hearted and hesitant way of putting things. It is all strong, clear, and bold; the note is always positive; the tone always radiant with hope and assurance of success. Whether one is directly interested in the insurance business or not (and I am not), the reading of this insurance literature is helpful because it is inspiring; as one reads, it is impossible not to catch some of the enthusiasm, the abounding faith, which permeates every utterance. All this comes about, of course, because the true and successful insurance man is the man who believes in his business, and believes in himself. He knows that he has a good thing; he is sure of it, and he wants all the world to know it. Another reason why insurance literature has this prevailing note of hope, enthusiasm, and progress is because the business fully justifies hope and confidence as few other kinds of business do. Its present proportions are simply staggering in their immensity, and they are certain to be vastly greater in the immediate future. It is a business that has an enormous sweep of interest, direct and allied, and it is no wonder that it commands the services of men with large ideas, and that its literature is full of noble aspiration. How could it be otherwise?

"L." Philadelphia: About \$5,000 at the age mentioned.

"H." Somerville, Mass.: An endowment in the Prudential would be entirely safe.

"H." Pittsburg, Penn.: In my judgment, it does not compare favorably with the strongest New York and New England companies.

"C." Pittsburg: A company in good standing, but no better than the Manhattan, and not as large as the New York Life or the Equitable.

"R." Reedsburg, Wis.: 1. My preference would be paid-up insurance. 2. The 15-year endowment. I regard the Equitable very favorably.

"T." Syracuse, N. Y.: Their rates are not lower than those of any first-class company, and their standing is not as high as the highest.

"R. H." Sandusky, O.: 1. I would let the dividends accumulate if you do not need them. 2. Annual. 3. Difficult to say and little difference between the leading ones.

"McL." York, Penn.: 1. I think better of the Equitable or the New York Life. 2. Write to the Spectator Company, 95 William Street, New York, for a list of its publications. 3. I would not, if he is insurable elsewhere.

"W. C." Waterford, Penn.: It is a small company, not comparable with the great successful life-insurance concerns, and I would not be tempted by the slightly lower rate. Take the best in life insurance always.

"F." Philadelphia: 1. The Manhattan Life of New York, according to its last report, had, on the first of January, a surplus of nearly \$2,000,000, or nearly seven times the surplus of five years ago. It is a prosperous company. 2. Do not think so.

"McC." Ashtabula, O.: 1. You did wisely in dropping your fraternal membership and taking a policy in an old-line company. The Northwestern ought to be satisfactory. 2. I do not believe in the Legion to which you refer. Better take a policy in a strong, well-established, old-line company.

"T." Fort Wayne, Ind.: 1. You need not take the word of the agent for the proposition. If he will give it to you in writing, signed by the president of the company, it will be all right. 2. It was so stated, but the report was exaggerated. 3. There is little difference. All the large companies now operate on the mutual basis.

"T." Minneapolis: 1. You will not save money by doing business direct, unless you become an agent for the company and take an agent's commission. 2. You can get a straight-life policy on application. Address the home office if an agent does not care to give it to you, but, as a rule, an agent is only too glad to sell any kind of a policy.

## The Hermit.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

Take Piso's Cure for Consumption. It will cure your cough. 25 cents. By all druggists.

**The Piping Times of Winter.**

"HAVE any trouble with your pipes freezing?"

"No; they freeze all right; the trouble comes after they thaw out."

A VALUABLE adjunct to a happy meal. Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne. It is unequalled in America and abroad.

If any persons still doubt the superiority of the Solmer Brand let them try for themselves and be convinced, not only that the Solmer is the best, but that it will outlive to be the best.

## Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

ATTENTION is called to eight new special pictorial contests in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the best photograph pertaining to St. Valentine's Day received at this office by January 24th, 1904; a prize of \$10 for the most suitable midwinter illustration placed in our hands by February 1st; a prize of \$10 for the most meritorious Washington's Birthday picture furnished us by February 1st; a prize of \$10 for the picture, sent in not later than March 13th, which most successfully represents the Easter season; a prize of \$10 for the most striking Decoration Day illustration forwarded by May 9th next; a prize of \$10 for the finest Fourth of July picture reaching us by June 12th; a prize of \$10 for the most acceptable Thanksgiving Day picture coming to hand by November 1st; and a prize of \$10 for the picture, arriving by December 4th, which reveals most satisfactorily the spirit of the Christmas-tide. These contests are all attractive, and should bring out many competitors.

## THE "CAMERA NUMBER" CONTEST.

All amateur photographers are invited to compete in a special prize contest arranged for the "Camera Number" of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, to be issued on April 24th. The entries will close on April 8th. No restriction is placed on the themes of the photographs to be submitted. For the best picture on any subject whatever, intended for this contest and sent to this office by April 8th, a prize of \$10 will be awarded; for the next in merit a prize of \$5; while \$2 each will be paid for all other pictures accepted. The honor and the profit of winning in this competition should stimulate our most skillful amateur artists to their best efforts.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

## The Blasphemy and Shame of "Parsifal."

Continued from page 86.

over the head of Mr. Burgstaller, who, as Parsifal, was "made up" to resemble the ideal Christ, and who held up a blood-red, goblet-shaped, illuminated electric globe to represent the blessed blood of the sacrament, I gasped in astonishment and indignation, mingled with a bit of admiration for Mr. Heinrich Conried, who, with such consummate genius, by such intricate and flattering reasoning, such unprecedented cleverness of advertising, had led that frivolous New York public to believe it had forgotten its frivolity and was worshiping God and art in the beauty of intellectual holiness. Vanity! Vanity!

## The Manhattan Statement.

THE annual statement of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, which has just been published, should be a source of gratification both to its policy-holders and officers, for it shows most conclusively that the hard times of the past year have in no wise affected this sterling old institution, the insurance written having been twenty-three per cent. larger than the similar figures for 1902. The gain in total insurance in force was the largest in the history of the company. The net income over disbursements was over one-half a million, and consequently the assets and reserve fund show substantial increases. The total amount paid policy-holders since organization, plus the amount now held for their benefit, is almost seventy millions.

## Florida.

TWO WEEKS' TOUR VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington by special train on February 2d.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, \$50.00; Trenton, \$49.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington, \$48.00; Pittsburg, \$53.00; and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information, apply to ticket agents, or to George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

## COCKTAIL FACTS

About 90% of the Cocktails now drank are either Manhattans or Martinis; no good bar-keeper uses any bitters but "English Orange" in making them. The "CLUB COCKTAILS," Manhattans and Martinis, are made as they should be with English "Orange Bitters," are properly aged and are better than any fresh made cocktail possibly can be. A fresh made cocktail is like a new blend of any kind, unfit for use. Age is what makes a good Punch, age is what makes a good Cordial, age is what makes a good blended whiskey, age is what makes a palatable sauce, and above all age is what makes a good cocktail. These statements can be verified by any reputable blender.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Proprietors  
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
HARTFORD, CONN. LONDON

## LOOK FOR THE NAME CARL H. SCHULTZ

THE NAME CARL H. SCHULTZ ON ALL MINERAL WATERS IS A GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE PURITY

**ARTIFICIAL VICHY Selters CARBONIC and CLUB SODA**

The Standard for 40 Years  
430-441 1st Av., N.Y.  
Tel. 3430 Madison

## Little Book of Toasts 10 Cents For All Occasions

ONE OF THEM.

Here's to the girl that's strictly in it.  
Who doesn't lose her head even for a minute;  
Plays well the game and knows the limit,  
And still gets all the fun there's in it.

This book contains 150 popular and up-to-date Toasts, and is just what you want when you are out at an evening supper, party, or with a crowd. Sent postpaid upon receipt of ten cents. Catalogue of Books sent free.

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Costs 1/4 as much as kerosene

Indispensable to surgeons, dentists, oculists, artists, students, physicians, authors—all who require soft, mellow light, strong and restful to the eyes. Makes own gas. No dirt, grease, odor or bother. Safe as a candle.

The "Sun" outshines them all

Conforms to insurance underwriters' rules. Branch supply depots in all larger cities. Liberal commission. Agents write quick for catalog.

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(Licensee of the ground) patents for Vapor Lamps

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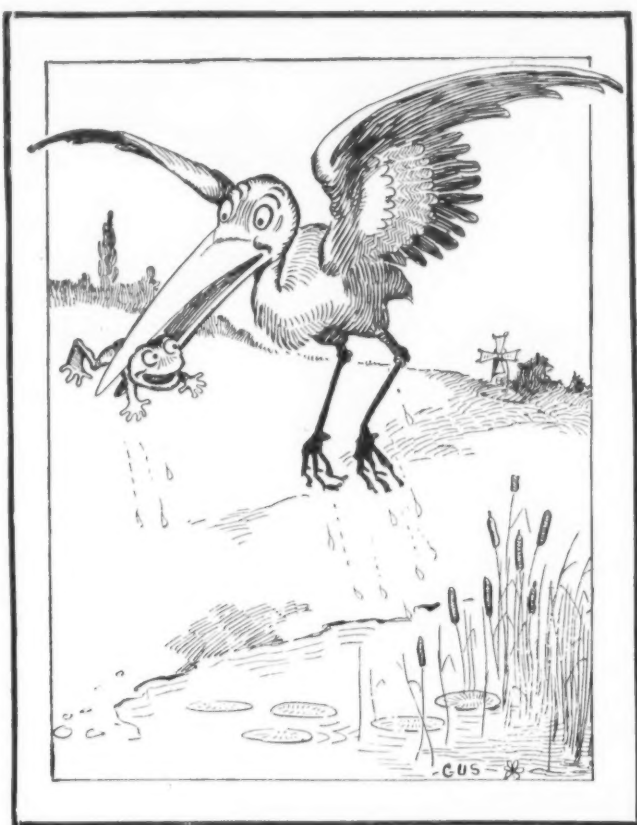
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WHISKEY.**  
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The Fiftieth edition in large pamphlet form now ready. If you would like to read it send your name on a postal card.

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SPRING AND WASHINGTON STREETS  
NEW YORK CITY

#### ST. CATHARINES WELL.

In St. Catharines, the Garden City of Canada, eleven miles from Niagara Falls, on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, is situated the historic "St. Catharines Well," about which is woven many a romantic Indian legend, and whose curative properties are known far and wide throughout North America. The water of this famous Saline Well is considerably denser than sea water, but clear, sparkling and odorless, and is remarkable for its penetrative qualities.

These waters are a great specific for such diseases as rheumatism, gout, scrofula, neuralgia, liver troubles, skin diseases, and cases of nervous prostration, or as a tonic pure and simple. The treatment is conducted on the broadest possible lines, the idea being to assist nature as much as possible. The use of the waters is the chief remedial agent, accompanied by static electricity, massage, exercise and rest. All treatment is in charge of house Physician. The baths are in a separate building, connected with main building by a glass covered corridor. Full information, descriptive matter and all particulars may be had on application to G. T. BELL, G. P. & T. A., Grand Trunk Railway System, MONTREAL, Canada.

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**SOHMER  
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56-Piece China  
Tea Set

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with an order for 20 lbs. of  
New Crop, 60c. Tea, or 20 lbs.  
Baking Powder, 45c. a lb., or  
an assorted order Teas and  
B. P. or 60 lbs. Bomosa Coffee,  
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COUPONS, which can be  
exchanged for many Mag-  
nificent Premiums, given  
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Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder,  
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Send today for our Premium  
List, prices and directions.  
The Great American Tea Co.,  
Box 290, 31-33 Vesey St., N. Y.

**ASTHMA** Cured to stay Cured. Health Restored.  
Book 221 FREE. P. Harold Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.

Winter Excursion Tickets  
ON SALE.

The Southern Railway announces winter excursion tickets now on sale to the health and pleasure resorts of the south, where the tourist or invalid may avoid the rigors of northern winters, enjoying the perpetual comforts of a southern climate.

The service offered by the Southern Railway is of the very highest class, and it reaches all the principal resorts of the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Mexico and the Pacific coast. Through Pullman drawing-room, sleeping-car, and dining-car service on all through trains. Write for descriptive matter of the resorts reached by this great railway system.

New York offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway. Alexander S. Thwait, eastern passenger agent.

**OPIUM** and Liquor Habit cured in 10  
to 20 days. No pay till cured.  
Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO.,  
Dept. 1, 4, Lebanon, Ohio.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED

### WINTER TOURS

#### CALIFORNIA

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#### NEW ORLEANS' MARDI GRAS

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Special Train  
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ROUND-TRIP RATE **\$250** Tickets Good  
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Rate covers railroad transportation going and returning, and all expenses en route to Los Angeles, including a seat for the Mardi Gras festivities, meals and Pullman accommodations.

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Leave New York February 2 and 16, March 1, 1904

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Leave New York January 28, February 11 and 25, March 10 and 28,  
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Round-Trip Rate from NEW YORK, \$12 and \$14.50, according to hotel selected

For detailed information, address Tourist Agent, 235 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Ticket Agents, or  
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.  
J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager

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Dr. Cobb's Corn sacks are made of specially prepared and medically treated pure white silk, antiseptic and rubber covered. They set up at once a gentle, pleasing perspiration and aid the wonderful and removing effects of the Arabian Salve. It's not all in the sack nor all in the salve, but in the happy combination that removes the corn. Soft corns and ingrowing nails also yield to its magic. May be worn day or night on the toe; no soiled hose or bed linen. Endorsed by all chiropodists. Send 25c. for one sack and one box of the salve. Agents desired.

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**MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM  
TOILET POWDER**

A Positive Relief  
For  
CHAPPED HANDS, CHAFING,  
and all afflictions of the skin. "A little  
higher in price, perhaps, than worthless  
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lightful after shaving. Sold everywhere, or  
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Sample free.

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Russia Cement Co., Gloucester,  
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LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE and  
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Suitable for writing in every position; glide over  
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# NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

## BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1904.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Government, State, City, County and other Bonds (market value, \$250,140,939), cost value, Dec. 31, 1903, . . . . . \$247,994,383 <small>(The Company does not include in its Assets the excess of total market value of Bonds over total cost value.)</small>	Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insur- ance Dept.), Dec. 31, 1903, . . . . . \$300,090,347
Bonds and Mortgages (455 first liens), . . . . . 24,531,774	All other Liabilities on Policies, Annuities, Endow- ments, &c., awaiting presentation for payment, . . . . . 5,456,654
Deposits in Banks, at interest, . . . . . 22,126,134	<i>Reserve on Policies which the Company voluntarily sets aside in excess of the State's requirements, \$6,859,193</i>
Loans to Policy-holders on Policies as security (reserve value thereof, \$40,000,000), . . . . . 28,502,073	<i>Reserve to provide Dividends payable to Policy- holders during 1904, and thereafter, as the periods mature:</i>
Real Estate, 24 pieces (including twelve office build- ings, valued at \$10,990,000), . . . . . 12,725,000	To holders of 20-Year Period Policies, . . . . . 23,539,923
Loans on Bonds (market value, \$6,522,660), . . . . . 5,280,000	To holders of 15-Year Period Policies, . . . . . 6,991,284
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities, . . . . . 3,603,777	To holders of 10-Year Period Policies, . . . . . 477,607
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same, \$5,000,000), . . . . . 3,139,284	To holders of 5-Year Period Policies, . . . . . 375,002
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities, . . . . . 2,563,950	To holders of Annual Dividend Policies, . . . . . 830,915
Interest and Rents accrued, . . . . . 2,185,672	<i>Reserve to provide for all other contingencies, . . . . . 8,031,122</i>
<b>Total Assets</b> (No stocks of any kind owned or loaned upon), . . . . . <b>\$352,652,047</b>	<b>Total,</b> . . . . . <b>47,105,046</b>
	<b>Total Liabilities,</b> . . . . . <b>\$352,652,047</b>

## Increase in Assets During the Year, \$29,811,147

INCOME, 1903.	DISBURSEMENTS, 1903.
New Premiums, . . . . . \$16,235,782	Paid for Death-Claims (\$16,860,082), Endowments (\$4,305,941), and Annuities (\$1,686,696), . . . . . \$22,852,719
Renewal Premiums, . . . . . 57,146,392	Paid for Dividends (\$5,339,292) Surrender Values (\$6,412,236) and other Payments (\$65,767) to Policy-holders, . . . . . 11,817,295
<b>TOTAL PREMIUMS,</b> . . . . . <b>\$73,382,174</b>	Commissions and all other payments to agents \$7,164,180 (on New Business of year *\$326,658,- 236); Medical Examiners' Fees \$748,418, and Inspection of Risks \$164,004, . . . . . 8,076,601
Interest Receipts from:	Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Legal Fees, Advertising, Equipment Account, Tele- graph, Postage, Commissions on \$1,418,554,663 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures, . . . . . 10,136,844
Bonds owned, . . . . . \$9,915,238	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS,</b> . . . . . <b>\$52,883,459</b>
Mortgage loans, . . . . . 1,069,639	Balance for Reserves—Excess of Income over Dis- bursements for year, . . . . . 35,386,072
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by Policies, . . . . . 1,578,488	<small>*The New Business of 1903, which was \$23,860,007 more than that of 1902, was secured at a lower expense rate.</small>
Bank Deposits and Collateral Loans, . . . . . 806,999	<b>Total Disbursements and Balance for Reserves, \$88,269,531</b>
<b>TOTAL INTEREST RECEIPTS,</b> . . . . . <b>13,370,364</b>	
Rents from Company's properties, . . . . . 930,947	
Profits realized on Securities sold during the year, . . . . . 274,454	
Deposits on account of Registered Bond Policies, etc., . . . . . 311,592	
<b>Total Cash Income,</b> . . . . . <b>\$88,269,531</b>	

**New Business Paid for in 1903**  
(171,118 Policies), - **\$326,658,236**  
**GAIN IN 1903** (15,678 Policies) **\$23,860,007.**

**Total Paid-for Insurance in force**  
(812,711 Policies), - **\$1,745,212,899**  
**GAIN IN 1903** (108,144 Policies) **\$191,584,873.**